The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO. 1984 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Message to Accompany the Lecompton Constitution—Minority Report of the Senate Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Although under the Lecompton schedule General CALHOUN has the power to send the Lecomption Constitution direct to Congress, it is understood that in compliance with the President's request, he will send it to the latter, to be by him transmitted to Congress.

I am informed, on reliable authority, that the President in anticipation has fully prepared a message to accompany the Constitution, which is characterized as moderate in its tone, rather able, persuasive in its style, and making the immediate admission of Kansas with the Lecompton Constitution a party measure.

The general impression has been that the President would make no recommendation, but it is certain that the Message as it stood two days ago took the ground above stated.

The intelligence that CALHOUN has counted in the Pro-Slavery Legislature of Kansas annoys the President very much, because it renders his Kansas policy more difficult of execution.

Senator DOUGLAS proposes to call up the bill for the admission of Minnesota on Friday. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The minority of the Senate's Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a bill to-day as a substitute for that of the majority. It directs the President to advertise for proposals to establish the railway and to contract for the transportation over it of the mails, troops, supplies for the Army and Navy, and all other Government service. The road is to be constructed within ten years; alternate sections of land for the space of six miles on on each side of the road are to be granted, and ten millions of dollars are appropriated to be paid as the road progresses.

A Board of Medical Officers will assemble at Richmond, Virginia, on the 1st of April, for the examination of Assistant Surgeons for promotion, and of such candidates for appointment to the medical staff of the Army, as may be invited to present themselves.

Although it is finally determined to send Lieutenant-General SCOTT to the Pacific Coast, the time of his departure is uncertain, as ascertained this morning at the War Department.

XXXVth CONGRESS.-----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution authorizing a commission to examine into the difficulties with and affairs of Utah before resorting to force. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PUGH presented the joint resolutions of Ohio.

Mr. WADE declared that they were disreputable in their character.

At the impatient demand of several Senators they were read. They express their entire confidence in the integrity and ability of the present Chief Magistrate, and say that the Administration commands their cordial and undivided support. They reaffirm the doctrines of the Cincinnati Platform, and regard the refusal of the Lecompton Convention to submit the Constitution to the people, as unfortunate for the peace of that country, and declare it to be their unalterable judgment, that every Constitution of every new State of the Union, unless otherwise directed by the people, ought to be submitted *bona fide* to the electors of such Territory for approval or rejection, and conclude by instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of Ohio to vote against the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, or any other, not the clearly expressed will of the people.

Mr. WADE remarked that the reason why he stigmatized the resolutions as disreputable was that they did not speak out with that manly independence with which the Legislature of a sovereign State should always speak upon any question of sufficient importance for expressing any opinion at all. These resolutions indorse the President, and pledge themselves to support every jot and tittle of the Administration, when they intend to conclude by instructing their Senators to go against the only great and darling measure which the Administration has presented. Why not come directly to the question at issue, and with that calm dignity which becomes a sovereign State, declare and announce their purposes and their will? Why go crouching like miserable slaves to the Administration, and hypocritically declare that they have the fullest confidence in it, when they mean to end by declaring their stern determination to oppose the only important measure it has brought forward? The President not only announces his determination not to allow the people of Kansas to make their own Constitution, but to force upon them one made by their enemies, and compel obedience to it with the point of the bayonet. Mr. WADE proposed that if it should come to that, to resume the same argument where our fathers left it. The South had not upon their plantations a more craven-spirited set of people than those who passed these resolution. [Laughter.] Of course there was no necessity of instructing him how to vote. [Renewed laughter.] If the Executive should persist in this policy, he was a tyrant and deserved the frowns and reprobation of every man. The resolutions call his policy "unfortunate," but he called it downright knavery and tyranny, which demanded not argument but action. It tends to break the peace and stir up civil war. Notwithstanding all this, they do not lose their confidence in him. They say, although we adhere to him, we instruct you to throw his Message in his face, and for one he (WADE) was ready to do it [laughter]. The resolutions were not the voice of the people of Ohio, and met no sympathy or acquiescence from the Republican Party. They were crowded down the throats of the Republicans in the Ohio Legislature by a cowardly majority, under the gag rule, because they dared not face the scorn and contempt which would have been heaped upon them. Had they permitted the liberty of speech, the brave and generous people of Ohio would have spoken out directly, without catering to the favor of any man—boldly and independently would they have pronounced their will. The resolutions were passed under the statement that haste was indispensable, and yet more than ten days have elapsed, during which time they have slept in some man's breeches pocket. He was willing to go with the Legislature and resist to death the attempt to force the Lecompton Constitution, or any other Constitution, not the will of the people, upon them. This is the first attempt, since the American Revolution, to take away the liberties of the people, and it must be the last.

Mr. PUGH would not interfere with the special order, by making a speech now. When the Lecompton Constitution was presented, he would express his views upon it at length, and take the opportunity to correct his colleague in some matters of fact.

The resolutions were then tabled and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAVIS presented a bill as a substitute for the Pacific Railroad bill, embodying the views of the minority of the Select Committee on the subject.

Mr. BRODERICK introduced a bill directing the payment into the Treasury of California the moneys collected for duties on imports prior to her admission into the Union.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Army bill.

Mr. GWIN submitted a substitute providing for five new regiments according to the recommendation of the Secretary of War.

This was rejected by 8 against 38.

Mr. BELL said he could perceive no absolute necessity for the proposed increase of the regular force. He had heard that the services of volunteers had been offered, and he presumed they would be sufficient for the present emergency.

Mr. IVERSON remarked that the fact that our gallant soldiers were in a condition to require reinforcement was sufficient to insure the passage of the bill. The mere item of expense should not influence Senators under the present circumstances. In the growing condition of the country it ought to be expected that the expenses of the military establishment would be annually increased, not to control popular sovereignty or assist the minority to put down the majority, but to keep the peace and maintain the supremacy of the laws. He regretted as much as any one the necessity for their employment, but if it had not been for this long before now there would not have been an Abolitionist left to desecrate and pollute the soil of Kansas. Lawrence, that sinful place of folly, filth and falsehood would long ago have been razed to the ground. The history of that place might be written in the words "Lawrence was." Much had been said about Border Ruffians of Missouri, but he did not know a worse set of marauding ruffians than those under JIM LANE. If there was a band of ruffians more despicable than another, it was that same band. Indeed, if one could rake the infernal regions from the centre to the circumference, and from the surface to the bottom, he did not believe a set so infamous could be fished out. In preserving the peace of Kansas, the President did no more than his duty. He (IVERSON) then alluded to the employment of the troops in Rhode Island during Governor DORR'

movement, to show that the Government had interposed in certain cases.

Mr. SIMMONS vindicated the charter party, and gave the history of the rebellion, confining himself to what the people did. With regard to the Government's action, he would say nothing—not even mention the name of the Chief Magistrate at that time in power. If the Senator was not satisfied he would lend him the book giving the full history of the case.

Mr. IVERSON expressed himself satisfied.

Mr. CHANDLER expressed the opinion that BRIGHAM YOUNG was only carrying out what was supposed to be the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which declares that the people of a territory ought to be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. In the innocence of his heart BRIGHAM supposed the family was a domestic institution, and under that interpretation he had a right to either one or a hundred wives, as he pleased. If the Democrats propose to maintain their former doctrine of popular sovereignty and non-intervention, and declare they wish to intervene in Kansas, he would grant all the troops necessary to preserve order—but he thought the best way would be to employ a missionary to go to Utah alone and explain to BRIGHAM YOUNG the views of the Government, for it was evident he now supposed the idea of non-intervention by a Democratic Administration with the domestic institutions in a Territory was utterly groundless, being diametrically opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill. In reply to Mr. IVERSON, he said if it had not been for the troops in Kansas, border ruffianism would have been wiped out; and not only that, but a terrible account settled with some of the border towns in Missouri.

Mr. DAVIS said it was evident, from the tone of the debate, that much of the opposition to the bill sprung from a desire to foment civil war in Kansas, and he again urged the necessity of taking the question

Several Senators expressing a desire to be heard, and the hour being late, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

On motion of Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, a resolution was adopted, calling on the President for all information, showing what gave rise to the Utah expedition, and throwing light on the question how far BRIGHAM YOUNG is in a state of resistance or rebellion to the authorities of the United States.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the Printing Deficiency Bill.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, said that the threats made by gentlemen of the North against the South, were held in contempt. The South expects a conflict at no far distant period, and come when it might they would be found ready to meet it. If the North should invade the South let them do it in the open day and not at night. Whenever a single drop of blood is shed there by way of coercing them to submit to injustice and wrong, it would be followed by a stream of fire into the North. They would find an army marching from the South with the sword in one hand and the Bible in the other, scattering desolation in their path. The South had borne with patience the attacks made upon them because they love the Union—but they will not much longer submit. He had more respect for the Abolitionists than the Free-Sollers, on the principle that the assassin meets his victim in open day, while the other robs him while asleep. The only difference in fact between them is, that one is a greater robber than the other.

Mr. GIDDINGS wished to know whether the gentleman would carry his war of desolation into the Western Reserve?

Mr. DAVIS replied that would be the first point he would strike at, because that was the residence of the meanest and worst of Abolitionists in the country. [Laughter.]

Mr. LEACH said that people have a high regard for the Presidential office, and for that functionary himself when worthy, but they have learned from sad experience how far the President had strayed from the landmarks of freedom, in passing over the iniquities perpetrated in Kansas. He proceeded to speak against the President's recommendation of an indemnity to Spain for the Amistad slaves. Congress had not hitherto deemed the case worthy of serious consideration. It had long slept quietly, and its repose should not now be disturbed. He trusted the question would be met in a manner so emphatic that it would never again be intruded on Congress. Those negroes were free by the laws of Spain, by the laws of the United States, by the law of nations, and by the impartial and eternal laws of heaven. But even if they had been slaves, there was by treaty with Spain no authority to deliver them up as merchandise. In conclusion, he argued against the extension of Slavery, and demanded that all the Territories and the District of Columbia be purged of the curse. The hearts of the people were for this, and ultimately the principle will triumph.

Mr. AVERY briefly alluded to the unwarrantable usurpation of PAULDING, and declared the Clayton Bulwer treaty to be a mildew and a blight to the progress of American institutions, and should be abrogated. He favored the application of the Monroe doctrine, and the acquisition of Cuba, which was of great importance to this country, and was doubtless so regarded, by the enlightened statesman who now fills the Presidental chair. England, stimulated by national aggrandisement, is the most fillibustering nation on earth, and is seeking to extend her possessions on this continent, which should be prevented. He advocated the Lecompton Constitution, as in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and the legally-expressed will of the people of Kansas.

Mr. THOMPSON, of New-York, went into a full history of The Mormons, showing that their Government blends in the one qualities of Church and State, in imitation of the Hebrew theocracy; that power and polygamy hold their leaders together, and that not one American among them would stay there any longer than he could help, if both these luxuries were denied them. [Laughter.]

Mr. GIDDINGS asked whether the Mormons have not as much power, under the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, to establish polygamy, as other Territories have to establish Slavery?

Mr. THOMPSON replied that he did not wish to mix this with the question of Slavery, and proceeded to condemn polygamy as being against the moral law, and the opinion of the civilized world. In view of the enormity thus staring them in the face, he would pass a law making polygamy a crime, and send a force there to scatter every harem to the four winds. He would apprehend all conspirators who would be found, to include every head of a seraglio. He would try them for treason, and have every one found guilty hanged, excluding all of the Mormons from participating in the proceedings of the Court. He would spare the inhabitants, and give them a Republican form of Government, and see that they enjoyed it, without the heel of despotism on their necks. And if all this failed, he would turn their territory into a vast military camp, to protect a highway to the Pacific. What is necessary to be performed, should be done now. Whether volunteers shall be employed or not, he stood committed to stay the march of this prairie fire before it shall extend and involve the whole country in the conflagration.

The Committee then rose.

Mr. HARRIS, of Illinois, made a partial report from the Committee on Elections, declaring it inexpedient to allow Mr. CAMPBELL, as he requested, further time to take supplementary testimony affecting his seat, which is contested by Mr. VALLENDIGHAM.

Mr. GILMER made a minority report.

Mr. STEPHENS, from the same Committee, offered a resolution, which was adopted, admitting Mr. VALLENDIGHAM to the floor of the House during the proceedings in the Ohio contested election case, and giving him the privilege to speak as to its merits.

Mr. HARRIS said he would shortly call up the subject.

The House then adjourned.

"Take a Cab."

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your paper of this morning, I perceive that from the story of a robbery on Third-avenue, you derive the wholesome moral for travelers who "carry weight" that they should "take a cab." Certainly the advice is excellent. When a man has a thousand dollars about him, and lands in a strange city at an unseasonable hour, he ought by all means to "take a cab." But will you allow me to suggest that it would be as well to put a cab in his way, before blaming him for neglecting to take one? I wish, with all my heart, that some fifty or sixty commercial men, Aldermen and others of that ilk, might be daily robbed and maltreated for the want of cabs. In that case there might be some hope of our eventually obtaining a reform in our cab system, which would be well enough now as a system, if there were any cabs to be systematized. Chivalry, which Mr. BURKE called the "cheap defence of nations," has given place now to rather more expensive armaments; but cabs may be truly called the "cheap police of travelers," in all the great cities of the world out of America. I might dilate upon the theme if your space and my time were less valuable; but as it is, I must content myself with begging you to put in a word of sense whenever occasion offer, in favor of this most pressing exigency of the public comfort and convenience, as well as the public safety of our beloved and befooled metropolis.

VIATOR NON VACUUS.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.

A Million and a Half In Treasure.

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Negotiations Concerning the Transit Route.

Treaty Between Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

The Yrisarri Treaty in Nicaragua.

LATER FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Two Weeks Later from California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands.

DESTRUCTION OF DOWNIEVILLE BY FIRE.

LATE AND INTERESTING FROM UTAH.

The United States Mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, JOHN MCGOWAN commanding, arrived at this port last evening, having left Aspinwall on the 19th inst.

The steamer *John L. Stevens*, from San Francisco at 12 M. on Jan. 5, connected with the *Moses Taylor* at the Isthmus.

The *Moses Taylor* encountered a heavy head sea all the way from Aspinwall.

The United States steamer *Fulton* left Aspinwall on the 17th inst., for San Juan del Norte, for the purpose of conveying to that place Gen. M. B. LAMAR, the United States Minister to Nicaragua.

The following is the ship news report of the *Moses Taylor*: 23d, at 9½ A. M., Havana bearing S. E. by E. 50 miles, passed the Spanish fleet, consisting of 1 ship-of-the-line, 1 frigate, 2 sloops, 1 gun brig, and 1 large steamer; 24th, S. S. E. off Cape Florida, 15 miles, passed yacht *Wanderer*, bound S. W.

The news from California is not important. Downieville had again been destroyed by fire.

The Central and South American news is amply detailed in our Panama correspondence.

We are indebted to the purser of the *Moses Taylor* for favors, and to the Expresses of WELLS, FARGO & Co., and FREEMAN & Co., for special favors.

TREASURE LIST PER MOSES TAYLOR.

American Ex. Bank.	$60,000	Order	$101,064
Frank Baker	10,000	J. G. Parker & Son.	5,000
Baker & Morrill	7,000	James Patrick,	75,000
J. H. Browning	7,000	Renard & Co	10,000
Bush & Wildes	5,000	D. P. Rhoades	3,000
Butcher & Bro	1,500	A. J. Rosenbaum	10,700
Clark & Wilbur	10,000	Ross, Falconer & Co.	25,628
W. T. Coleman & Co.	32,600	Schuch'rdt&Gebhard	6,500
Conroy & O'Connor	12,100	Wm. Schumacher	3,000
DeWitt, Kittle & Co.	22,815	Smith & Downer	1,000
Duncan, Sherm. & Co.	30,000	J. Strauss, Bro. & Co	40,600
Z. Ernstein & Bro.	12,000	Treadwell & Co	15,000
Flint, Peabody & Co.	30,350	Turner & Bro	4,000
Freeman & Co	87,000	T. Watson & Son	6,960
H. E. Griffin	2,400	J. B. Weir	8,900
Glidden & Williams	12,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	86 500
Goldstone, Free'r&Co	20,000	Dr	428,650
R. W. Hallett	16,150	Total	$1,523,344
Thos. J. Hand & Co.	2,000	FROM ASPINWALL.	
H. Harris & Co	2,000	E. Bech & Kunhardt	4,072
G. G. Hobson	22,000	Chas. L. Dimond	1,200
Wm. Hoge & Co.	40,928	C. Durand	1,450
Howland & Aspinw'l	96,783	Everett & Brown	1,500
J. Hannewell	8,706	F. Joy	20,895
Janson Bond & Co.	4,413	S. Lansburgh	1,039
Jacob Kaum	1,500	S. Lansburgh & Bro.	7,348
Eugene Kelly & Co.	47,400	Lazell, Marsh & Hunn	1,280
Magown & Son	12,500	McLean & Lintz	1,000
J. A. McGaw	14,000	Order	2,376
R. Meader & Adams.	13,200	W. E. & J. Sibell	233
Peter Naylor	29,000	Total	$1,555,779
J. B. Newton & Co.	10,793		

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Transit Schemes Revived—The Rival Commodores and their Agents—The Yrisarri Treaty not yet Ratified—Rejoicings in Nicaragua at Walker's Capture—Treaty Between Nicaragua and Costa Rica—News from Guatemala, Salvador and Honduras.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1858.

Now that the difficulties between Costa Rica and Nicaragua have been arranged on a solid basis, and the last of the fillibusters has turned his back upon Greytown, it is to be presumed the war of the steamship speculators will wax fiercer than ever. The overthrow of WALKER has undoubtedly damaged the chances of the new Yrisarri-Stebbins-Garrison-Morgan Company, and proportionately strengthened those of Commodore VANDERBILT. The former Company, no doubt, being confident that WALKER would get possession of the river and lake boats for them, and, also, of the Transit road, which, in accordance with his decree, known as the Randolph-Walker decree, he was bound to defend to them, sent out a month since, agents for both ends of the line, and, also, engineers and others to repair the steamers. But, in the meantime, VANDERBILT and his agents have not been idle. The inevitable W. R. C. WEBSTER and Mr. ALLEN, son-in-law of the Commodore, went to Costa Rica two months since, and after a conference with President MORA, posted off to Nicaragua. Here Mr. ALLEN, finding, in consequence of the action of YRISARRI, the current considerably against him, at last determined to rest his claim upon the laws and decrees of Nicaragua itself. It had generally been supposed that the Rivas-Walker decree was now in full force, as regarded the appropriation to the Government of the property in the route, or at least that it had never been disturbed by any subsequent action of the successors of the Rivas administration, and consequently that it is legally vested in GARRISON & MORGAN. But Mr. ALLEN has lately made an energetic protest against the appropriation of the route and property to any other than the Accessory Transit Company, and he based his protest upon the following decree, a copy of which I have been fortunate enough to obtain, through Captain Dow, of the steamship *Columbus*:

THE PROVISIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA TO ITS INHABITANTS.

It being notorious, that from the 4th of November, 1855, when an attempt was made against the Government, by removing and inflicting capital punishment on one of its Ministers, to the 12th of June of the present year, when the same Government was able to extricate itself from the foreign force, at whose head was Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, who, during that epoch, was disposing of life and property, and acting with irresistible force against the administrative order of the Republic, the Government neither had nor could have had the necessary liberty of action;—that for this reason the other Governments of Central America refused to acknowledge the authority of the Provisional Government of Nicaragua, until they could be certain it was acting with full liberty and independence. Observing that, notwithstanding the oppression under which the Government existed, all the acts performed during that period are null, of neither value nor effect, still there exist various decrees, resolutions and determinations of absolute necessity for the vital existence of the Government and public order, and for these reasons, these should be reënacted and made valid, now that the Government finds itself in full liberty, and sustained by the moral and physical force of the Government of the Union. In order that they should act as a protest against the said actions and their consequences, it has determined to declare and

DECREE.

ART. 1. All the acts of the present Administration, issued from the 4th November, 1855, until the 12th of June, of the present year, are null, of neither value nor effect.

ART. 2. We reënact all the decrees, resolutions and all other determinations issued under whatever form, that shall tend to the preservation of the Government and to public order.

ART. 3. It is not possible, neither ought it to be possible, to reënact (but, on the contrary, they are comprehended in the general rule of nullity established in the first article) the following acts: 1. The decree by which was revoked the contract celebrated with the Maritime Atlantic and Pacific Canal Company, and the Accessory Transit Company, equally with its consequences and effects. 2. The decree of colonization, acts and determinations, and their consequences. 3. The grants of land and privileges given to foreigners, and their consequences. 4. All the authority of whatever kind conferred on WM. WALKER, and all the acts and determinations derived therefrom. 5. The authorities and commissions given to foreigners, and the acts and determinations therefrom. 6. The appointments of whatever kind, made to foreigners, and the consequences therefrom. 7. The confiscations and illegal fines. 8. The authorization of mining companies in Chontales, and its consequences. 9. Ratifications of treaties, and agreements with nations, and the acts originating therefrom. 10. Declarations of war against the the Governments of the States, and acts and determinations therefrom, as equally the declaration of placing in state of siege the Meridianal department. 11. Tariffs of salaries in favor of foreigners. 12. Authority to augment the foreign force. 13. The decree convoking the people to elections of President. 14. Finally, every other disposition, under whatever form it may have been issued, being of the same character as the above-mentioned matters.

ART. 4. Let it be communicated to all whom it may concern. Given in Leon, on the 22d day of December, 1856. PATRICIO RIVAS.

To the Minister of the Interior:

I communicate the above to you for your information and guidance, subscribing myself

Your obedient servant, SALINAS,
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The 9th article of the Treaty of Peace, signed Dec. 9, 1857, between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, reads: "If, from any unforeseen event, the arrangement (compromise) of Señor JOSE DE YRISARRI in the United States with the Canal Company shall be unsatisfactory to Nicaragua, then no other contract shall be made in regard to the transits without first consulting the other Governments of Central America."

Now, I believe JOSEPH L. WHITE represents the Canal Company, whose privileges he has transferred to the Yrisarri Company, and VANDERBILT represented the Accessory Transit Company at the time of the Rivas-Walker decree; and, by revocation of this decree, both would seem to be restored to their rights. But the Yrisarri arrangement, from the action of Mr. ALLEN in protesting against it, would appear to overslaugh the Accessory Transit Company, as does also the new treaty with Costa Rica. So, it results from this complication, that if an amicable settlement is not come to between the conflicting interests, before the route can be opened, the Government of Nicaragua must either annul the decree of 1856, or let the parties fight it out by a long course of law.

The property of the Accessory Transit Company, at the time of its seizure through the Rivas-Walker decree, was valued at over $400,000. In the schedule were included the macadamized Transit, twelve miles and two chains long, with several fine bridges, costing altogether $125,000; the iron lake steamer, *San Carlos*, cost $60,000; the lake steamer *Virgin*, about half that sum; four river steamers, viz., the *Charles Morgan*, *Scott*, *Ogden*, and *Bulwer*; the works and buildings at Punta Arenas; the wharf and buildings at Virgin Bay; and the buildings and hulks at San Juan del Sur, etc. The land transit was done by contract with outside parties; so I believe the great loss of mules, wagons, harnesses, etc., does not fall on the Company.

Of this property, the steamer *San Carlos* remains, but has undoubtedly been much damaged, since she was in the hands of WALKER several months, and has been in use by the Costa Ricans over a year. The *Virgin*, which has been going above the Toro Rapids, has been nearly used up—besides, ANDERSON, on evacuating Castillo Viejo, destroyed a portion of her machinery. The river steamer *Scott* burst her boiler and was destroyed at the time LOCKRIDGE evacuated the river—the *Bulwer* is unserviceable, and the *Charles Morgan* and *Ogden* are in the hands of the United States Consul at Greytown, to be delivered over to the owners, when the ownership to them shall be decided. The transit road has been much injured by having been thrown up in several places to make barricades, and from neglect, and the bridges are impassible, for carriages at least. It is estimated that it will cost $25,000 to repair the road. The Company's buildings have also been much injured, and the wharf needs repairs. Probably the whole expense of placing matters as they were a year ago will be $150,000.

For the benefit of California travelers, it is very desirable that this route should be opened immediately. But that it will ever yield a dollar profit to anybody but the agents and managers, I do not believe. Freight will inevitably seek the channel of the Panama route, because over this route it can be carried cheaper, in less time and with fewer transfers than on the Nicaragua route. On that line goods have to undergo five changes before getting on to the Pacific, while on this route there are only two changes, and those are made directly from the steamers to the cars and from the cars to the steamers again on this side. The Nicaragua route, of course, cannot be expected to get *more* than one-half the passengers—and one-half the passenger trade to California can never support an expensive transit line. So, whoever invests his money in the Nicaragua transit, let who will get the charter, might as well at once place the amount on the wrong side of his ledger.

Postmaster-General BROWN, in his annual report, proposes to lessen the time of carrying the mail from New-York to Aspinwall, by adopting a new route by way of Fernandina and Cedar Key. He estimates that the mails can be carried by that route in eight days and seven hours, which will be a saving of one day and seventeen hours, over the average time he says is now taken, viz: ten days. If the Postmaster-General wishes the mail carried to Aspinwall in eight days and seven hours, all that is necessary is, at the expiration of the present contract, which has a year and a half to run, to advertise for parties to do it. It ought to be carried in *seven* days and a half to Aspinwall from New-York, and either the present company or fifty new companies will jump at the chance of doing it in that time, at a fair price.

The distance from New-York to Aspinwall is about 2,000 miles. The *Moses Taylor*, on her present trip, made the trip in just eight days and eight hours, and even the *George Law*, which was a slow boat, has done it in that time. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's boats have sometimes made the distince between Panama and San Francisco in eleven days and a half, the shortest distance being over 3,300 miles, and this Company will contract, I doubt not, with the Postmaster-General, always to do it within twelve days. Thus, giving the Aspinwall Company seven days and a half, allowing half a day for the transfer of passengers, mails and freight, including the Railroad transit, and twelve days to the Pacific Company, we get the mail carried from New-York to San Francisco in twenty days, which is as quick as it can be carried over the Nicaragua route or the Huascualco route the Postmaster talks about, if that route should be ever made, which it never will.

The trade across this Isthmus to Central America, by the Railroad Company's steamship *Columbus*, as will be observed by reference to the news under the Central American head in to-day's *Times*, is increasing very rapidly. The *Columbus*, on her last trip, brought a cargo to Panama, mostly for Europe, valued at over half a million of dollars. Through the kindness of Captain Dow, her commander, I am enabled to inclose you from his letter-book a well-written record of the voyage. I do this, because it embraces most of the news of the various republics, the ports of which he visited—because it is extremely interesting and useful, as showing at a glance the trade of the Pacific Central American Coast, and what that trade can be made—the manner of transacting it—the products that principally constitute it—the impulse to agriculture given by quick returns of trade, resulting from regular steam communication with Panama, and the influence the United States is gaining in these States by frequent peaceful intercourse with their people. Captain Dow's record also shows the influence his energy, business capacities and intelligence is having upon the natives and merchants of the coast, in stimulating them to greater activity in their transactions with foreigners, particularly in the loading and discharging of vessels, in their Custom-house arrangements, etc. I am sorry to hear that this line is likely soon to pass into English hands, the Company being in negotiation with parties to take it off their hands. This action does not result from any doubt about the profits of the business, but from the fact that many of the stockholders of the Railroad are averse to depart from the original intention of the Company, not to extend their business beyond its legitimate point. My own idea is, that it would be greatly to the advantage of the United States to encourage its purchase by an American company, and its extension by placing another steamer on the route, so as to make a semi-monthly line, by granting it a reasonable mail contract. The British Government, by liberally subsidising the South Pacific Company, have got almost the whole of that coast-trade in its own hands; and what is more, and the result of it, the ear of all the Governments from Panama down to Cape Horn. And Boston, New-York and Baltimore merchants know to their sorrow how much influence a regular foreign steam intercourse has with countries with whom they have been in the habit of trading, in the case of Brazil, the British steamers having turned the tide against them to such a degree, that their trade there is a mere trifle, compared with what it was before the establishment of a regular British steam-mail line. As an evidence of the promptness with which the Central American business is transacted by the Panama Railroad Company, I would mention that in less than 48 hours after the *Columbus* dropped anchor in this Bay, 2,500 ceroons of her indigo and cochineal were on their way from Aspinwall, in the British steamer, to England. So that in about 33 days from the time the cargo was taken on board in La Union, in Salvador, it will be on sale in the London market. To show the extent of the passenger trade in this line, it is only necessary to say that the *Columbus*, in her trip of December, carried in all 172 passengers.

I do not know whether the honest, energetic action of Commodore PAULDING, at Greytown, has given the death-blow to fillibusterism. But if such men as WALKER, HENNINGSEN & Co., are still to be allowed to disgrace us in the eyes of the world, it is to be hoped that President BUCHANAN will no longer encourage it, by receiving and entertaining lying propositions from them. All such papers, as the President cannot without loss of dignity reply to them, as Mr. JENKINS, of Georgia did, should be returned unopened to their authors. You will recollect the long letter to the President, of HENNINGSEN, written about the time of WALKER'S departure from Mobile for Greytown, in which he charged that Costa Rica and Nicaragua had not complied with the stipulations they made in regard to the prisoners at the capitulation of Rivas, but had expelled many of them from the country, while others had been sent to work in chains on the roads in Segovia. I give you a letter below from a most respectable American merchant in Nicaragua, which clearly convicts HENNINGSEN of being a great liar. But that a man who sinks the soldier into a mere butcher of his fellow-men for hire, should be guilty of telling the truth, ought not to be expected by any one. The letter also gives some other items of interest:

CHINANDEGA, Nicaragua, Friday, Jan. 1, 1858.

The five principle articles of a treaty, said to have been signed by the United States Government and Señor YRISSARI, Nicaraguan Minister at Washington, have given almost universal satisfaction to both natives and foreigners in Nicaragua. In fact, they caused more satisfaction among the native population than the taking of WALKER and his men at Punta Arenas—notice of both events having come to hand at the same time, by the *Columbus*.

I mentioned in my last the contribution or tax illegally assessed by a Junta at Leon on foreigners. Those interested in the matter sent a commission to MANAQUA, who laid it before the Government, which at once gave orders to the authorities not to enforce it, saying that it was a mistake of the Prefect of the Department.

I see in the papers various accounts of the bad treatment of both foreigners and natives who were with WALKER at his surrender at Rivas, and who, by the terms of that arrangement, should be free from all annoyance, imprisonment, &c. A letter published by Gen. HENNINGSEN in the New-York papers, in particular, speaks in very harsh terms of this Government for its lack of faith in complying with the conditions of the surrender, and mentions a number of individuals who have been sent out of the country, and others who are working in chains on the roads in Segovia. Among them, he particularly refers to GEN. PINEDA. Now, I know Gen. P. well, and have seen him almost every week for five months past. He lives in Leon, and is as free to go where and when he chooses as any other citizen. Neither he nor anybody else have been imprisoned or sent out of the country, nor molested in any way, except they were required to give security that in case of a filibuster inasion they would not join it.

We hear occasionally of Mr. WILLIAM CAREY JONES, sometimes of his being in Managua, and sometimes in San Juan del Sur—but no one has ever been able to get the remotest clue to what he *has* done in this country, or what he proposes to do.

A person has just arrived from MANAGUA, who states that the treaty with the United States has been ratified by this Government. S. L. E.

The report, in the foregoing, that the YRISARRI treaty had been ratified, is incorrect, as I have good reason to believe. The treaty was before the Legislature at Managua, but some of its provisions needed amending—perhaps in consequence of the late treaty with Costa Rica. Hon. MIRABEAU B. LAMAR, United States Minister to Nicaragua, however, who was here a few days since, is confident that any difficulties in regard to the confirmation of the treaty, can be obviated, on his arrival at Managua.

GUATEMALA.

President CARRERA delivered his usual Message to a second session of the Legislature, which met on the 25th November. The country, he says, is at peace, and notwithstanding the late ravages of the cholera, continues to prosper, and its resources to be developed. He refers with regret to the troubles that have arisen between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and states that in conjunction with Salvador, Guatemala had offered her mediation. A question of boundary with the Republic of Mexico was in a fair way of settlement. Trade and commerce were steadily increasing, and great advantages had arisen from steam communication with Panama, giving Guatemala a regular and rapid intercourse with the South Pacific, the United States and Europe. To aid and increase in every way the permanent benefits of this trade, the President recommends that the ports and roads of the Republic be improved.

HONDURAS.

There is no news from Honduras. A correspondent of the Panama *Star* makes the following statement:

"I regret to say that the cholera has carried off a large number of victims in Honduras—in the department of Gracias over 5,000 persons having died. The greater part of these were attacked after the opening of the graves of some persons who died of cholera some twenty years ago."

SALVADOR.

Congress was in session, but there is no news save that of the election to the Presidency of Señor CASTILLO, without any disturbance.

NICARAGUA.

The people are rejoicing over their riddance from General WALKER and his fillibusters. Instead of WALKER'S having any party or any friends in Nicaragua, the first news of his landing at Punta Arenas caused a complete truce to the paper war between her and Costa Rica, and an immediate organization of a joint force to send against him.

The Commission of Costa Rica have agreed upon a treaty with President MARTINEZ, of Nicaragua, the substance of the ten articles being as follows:

1. Nicaragua gets back Castillo Viejo, but in case of invasion by fillibusters, Costa Rica has the right to place troops therein.

2. Whilst Costa Rica holds the steamers she may keep them where she pleases on the river, but is limited to a crew of thirty men in each vessel. Nicaragua shall also aid in the custody and preservation of the steamers.

3. Costa Rica not to dispose of the steamers without the consent of Nicaragua, and Nicaragua to have the refusal of them.

4. Whilst Costa Rica holds the boats she can only use them for trade, and in conformity with the laws of Nicaragua.

5. On delivery of Castillo Viejo to Nicaragua, all the stores and ammunition of war belonging to her to be given up, and Costa Rica to take what belongs to her.

6. Costa Rica to give up Point Tortuga, but to be allowed to keep a force of ten men to guard her property until it can be removed.

7. Nicaragua gives up all claim to damages or reclamations against Costa Rica, and *vice versa*.

8. The limits between Nicaragua and Costa Rica shall be those which were established in the last treaty at Managua between Gen. JUAREZ, of Nicaragua, and Gen. CANAS, of Costa Rica, in July of the present year, (this gave to Costa Rica the Province of Guanacaste and the right bank of the River San Juan, from the sea up to within two miles of Castillo Viejo,) or else those which have long been recognized as belonging to the district of Nicoya, and within which have constantly exercised its acts of jurisdiction the authorities of the aforenamed district. The Government of Costa Rica shall designate which of these demarcations she will adopt, it being understood that her decision shall be included in this Convention. If she shall adopt the second of these, and in settling the points there shall be any misunderstanding, they shall be decided by arbitrators named by the two Governments, in order that, from the documents relating thereto, the boundaries shall be definitely settled.

9. If, from any unforeseen event, the agreement (Compromiso) of Don ANTONIO JOSE DE YRISARRI, in the United States, with the Canal Company, shall not be satisfactory to Nicaragua, then no other contract in regard to the transit shall be made without consulting the other States of Central America.

10. Articles 8 and 9 shall be subject to ratification; the others are definitely arranged.

Approved. MARTINES.

Dated Dec. 9, 1857.

President MARTINES was married on the 13th December, at Rivas, to Señorita GERTRUDIS SOLORZANO.

I inclose you a circular of the Commissioners from Costa to Nicaragua, to the other Central American States, complaining of the ingratitude and injustice of Nicaragua to her protector—but as matters are now settled, I hardly think you will consider the document worth the space it will occupy in your columns.

COSTA RICA.

In San José a grand review of 5,000 men was held on the 28th, 29th and 30th days of December, which were kept as holidays "in honor of the erection of the State into a Republic." A medal was presented to each of the officers and soldiers who took part in the fillibuster war. F. W. R.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Passage of Important Laws in Ecuador—The Revolution in Peru—Peace in Bolivia—The Case of the American Ship Sportsman.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Jan. 15, 1858.

The British mail steamship *New

THE NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Horrible Murder and Suicide—Downieville Destroyed by Fire—Fears for the Colorado River Expedition—Mormon War Fever—Divorces—President's Message—Miscellaneous.

HORRIBLE DEED OF BLOOD.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

A dreadful murder and suicide were committed on the night of the 22d December, at the "Red House," about four miles from this city, on the San José road. SYLVESTER MURPHY, proprietor of the Red House, had in his employ an Irish girl named MARY ANN MCGLYNN, with whom it is said he was improperly intimate. On the night of the 22d some hostlers, sleeping in an out-house near by, heard the woman screaming, and one of them got up and came out to the door. On the balcony he saw MARY ANN, and asked her what was the matter? She replied that MURPHY was murdering her and killing himself. The man went back to wake his companion, and was pursuaded by him that it was only a fight between MURPHY and the girl, in which they had better not interfere. In the meantime, the screaming in the house became more and more faint, and the two men dropped asleep. In the morning, when the door was opened, a dreadful sight presented itself. MARY ANN MCGLYNN was lying on the floor stiff and dead—her throat cut, and a pistol shot breaking her jaw. MURPHY was in bed, covered with gore, with several stabs in his body, and his throat awfully gashed and mangled. He was still alive, and declared that the woman, in a fit of jealousy, had attacked him with a carving knife, and stabbed and cut him. To defend himself he had used his pistol, firing twice, and then had fainted. When he returned to consciousness, he found that the woman had committed suicide by cutting her throat. This story was, however, contradicted by all the surrounding circumstances; and though adhered to by MURPHY until he died, which was during the same afternoon, little credit was given to it. The Coroner's Jury came to the conclusion that the girl was murdered by MURPHY after a terrible struggle for her life; and that afterwards the man had stabbed himself and cut his own throat.

DOWNIEVILLE DESTROYED BY FIRE—LOSS $500,000.

We are indebted to the Marysville *Express* for the following particulars of the fire at Downieville:

At 6 o'clock P. M., New-Year's Day, the fire broke out in the St. Charles Hotel, and in an hour and a half Main-street as far up as the upper Plaza, together with Bridge-street, Commercial-street, as far as the Methodist Church, was a blackened pile of ruins. The Court House and dwelling houses on Durgan Flat were saved, also the upper part of Main-street. The new Congregational Church and Fraternity Hall are destroyed; the Sierra *Citizen* office and Sierra *Democrat* office, also destroyed. The Methodist Church was saved by tearing down two other buildings; the Catholic Church was on fire several times but was saved with difficulty; also the dwelling of Mr. LANGTON, which was within one hundred yards of one hundred kegs of powder belonging to EASTMAN & Co., which exploded.

The explosion was heard 15 miles distant, and the air was filled with fragments and timber, yet, strange to say, no very serious accident occurred.

A. S. HAXTER had his arm broken, and several others had lesser injuries from the same cause.

FEARS FOR THE SAFETY OF THE COLORADO RIVER EXPLORING PARTY.

From the San Francisco Herald.

We regret to learn that fears are entertained for the safety of Lieutenant IVES and his party, who left this city a few months ago for the exploration of the Colorado River, under the orders of the General Government. From a letter received, by the last Southern mail, from a gentleman then sojourning at Fort Yuma, we have been permitted to make the following extract: "You will be surprised to learn that I am still at Fort Yuma. We arrived here on the morning of the 4th of December, and have been waiting the arrival of the river steamer with news from the *Monterey*. She is now 15 days over due, and we are beginning to feel anxious for the safety of Lieutenant IVES and those who accompanied him. If she is not heard from to-day, Lieutenant WINDER, who is in command at this post, will send an express down the river to ascertain, if possible, the cause of the delay. Dr. NEWBERRY and party, who left San Francisco a fortnight before us, also destined for the mouth of the Colorado, are, like ourselves, waiting the arrival of the steamer."

MORMON INFATUATION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Another instance has recently come to our knowledge, exhibiting the singular but powerful hold the teachers of the Mormon faith are capable of obtaining on the minds of females. A gentleman residing in this city, with his wife and family, had occasion, some two months since, to go up the country, leaving his wife in possession of nearly all his worldly gear. Upon his return, he was surprised to learn that she had left for the Mormon settlement in San Bernardino, carrying everything with her. He started in pursuit, by the next steamer, and found his wife and family at San Bernardino, with a team all packed up for Salt Lake. He tried to persuade her to remain, but it was useless. She threw herself upon his neck and wept fervently, because he would not go with her: but she refused to turn back. She appeared to feel very bad, at the idea of leaving her husband among the Gentiles, whom she believed were destined to be destroyed by wars, famine and pestilence, and told him he would yet be glad to walk to Salt Lake and beg for bread, as the whole Gentile race were doomed. She told him he would be starving here; but in the land of Saints there would be an abundance of this world's goods. The husband, rather than go on with her, turned back and left her in the company of those who had succeeded in imbuing her with such a strange infatuation. He now hopes to go on to the Lake, in the Spring, with the troops, rescue her and his family, and send her back to her parents and friends.

THE MORMON WAR FEVER IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Herald* says: "The Mormon war fever is progressing very rapidly throughout the State, and hopes are very generally entertained that, in the event of a serious war, the President will make a requisition for troops on this State. There is no doubt that a splendid army could be raised in this State on a very short notice, which would number in its ranks many who have seen service already in the 'tented field.'"

DIVORCES IN CALIFORNIA.

The *Alta* says: "The great number of divorce suits that have passed through our Courts, not only during the year just closing, but in previous years, renders it proper that it should become a subject of serious consideration, since the peace and happiness of so many domestic firesides are being thus annually destroyed, under the sanction and the working of the law. The whole number of suits during the year 1857 are one hundred and fourteen. Of these, sixty-one have been decided—fifty-six in favor of the plaintiff, and five in favor of the defendant. Of the whole number of these suits, ninety-four have been commenced by the wife, and twenty by the husband.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Herald* says:

"The Message of the President of the United States has met with great favor in California. Men of all grades, irrespective of party, find in it a clear and masterly exposition of the affairs of the nation. For a quarter of a century no similar document has equaled it in ability, and the lucidness with which every subject is set forth, and every point of interest to the nation is calmly discussed. Important suggestions are made, which, if acted upon, will not only prove beneficial to the country at large, but eminently so to this State in several important particulars.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS OF NEWS.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Jan. 5.

Father COOPER, a Roman Catholic priest, committed suicide at Santa Clara by taking strychnine on Christmas day. A Coroner's Jury found that he was insane when he committed the fatal act.

WILLIAM F. REED and JAMES COGAR were killed at Wet Ravine, Sierra County, on the 20th December, by the fall of a limb of a tree, which was torn off in a wind-storm, and fell upon the roof of their cabin.

The finances of the State will be in a better condition at the meeting of the approaching Legislature than they have ever been before. It is estimated there was at least $350,000 in cash in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1858.

JAMES HOLLIS was killed in a ball-room at Healdsburg, Sonoma County, by J. J. DOMES, on the night of the 25th of December. HOLLIS and his wife were living separate. DOMES met the woman, and began paying marked attention to her. On the evening of the 25th he accompanied her to the ball, where they met HOLLIS. During the night the two men got into a fight about a dance with Mrs. HOLLIS, and the husband received eight stabs, and was instantly killed. Two respectable citizens, RICHARD HARRISON and WM. HARTMAN, trying to quell the fight, were severely cut by DOMES, who made his escape.

Some slaves who were brought to this State by Hon. WILLIAM M. GWIN, lately brought suit to recover wages from their master, since their arrival in California, in the Twelfth District Court. Judge NORTON decided they had no right to recover. There was an absence of any contract of hire and under the circumstances, the presumption was that the services were voluntarily rendered.

JOSEPH ROBINSON, who was charged with an infamous outrage upon the little daughter of OBADIAH TAYLOR, was discharged by Police Judge COON on the 21st inst., after a patient investigation of the circumstances of the case. TAYLOR, in conjunction with several other parties, having by violence and threats, forced ROBINSON to transfer his property for the benefit of the little girl, has been proceeded against for conspiracy.

News from Oregon.

Dates from Oregon are to the 12th December.

Official returns of the election—nearly complete—show the following as the majorities: For the Constitution, 3,787; against Slavery, 4,802; against Free Negroes, 7,020.

The Territorial Legislature assembled at Salem on the 7th December. IRA M. POLK was elected Speaker, and CHARLES B. HAND, Chief Secretary of the House.

Of the Council, H. D. O'BRYANT was elected President, and T. B. MICOR, Chief Clerk.

Severe rain storms had prevailed in Oregon—and on the 6th December the first snow of the season fell.

Important from Utah.

DIRECT FROM SALT LAKE—OFFICERS OF THE UTAH EXPEDITION IN SALT LAKE CITY—CONVERSATION WITH BRIGHAM YOUNG—MORMON VIEWS.

From the Sacramento Union, Dec. 28.

The mail-carrier arrived this morning from Carson Valley, bringing the Express, United States mail, and important dispatches direct from Salt Lake City, sent by a Mormon to his friends in Carson Valley. The Express found no difficulty in coming through; in fact, the trail is open sufficiently for the passage of pack animals, the greatest depth of snow on Nevett's Summit being less than three feet.

The following are the main particulars of the Salt Lake news, which is condensed from a copy of a dispatch brought by express:

The Mormon train, after leaving Carson Valley, got along very well, and without any difficulty with Indians. Nine of us left the train at the head of Humboldt, and pushed on for our destination, Salt Lake City, arriving there eight days ahead of the train, making the trip in thirty days. We suffered considerably from the cold, but there was no snow of any account. We are all in good spirits. I will give you the particulars in regard to the war here. The troops arrived at Fort Bridger seven weeks ago, with an enormous caravan of horses, mules, and cattle. They wanted to come into the Valley to establish the laws of the United States, and put down polygamy; release all those who wanted to leave, agreeing to furnish them teams and means to reach either California or the States.

Some of the head officers have been into the city to purchase grain and such things as they wanted to use. They had a talk with BRIGHAM, and told him they came to civilize the people, establish schools, &c. BRIGHAM said to them that he didn't want them there, but told them if they would lay down their arms they might come and stay there this Winter, and he would find them provisions for the Winter, and they could leave in the Spring for the States or California. They replied that they knew no orders only from the President of the United States, and were there to come into Salt Lake City in spite of BRIGHAM or old Christ. BRIGHAM told them if they were bound to come, why not come? what made them stay where they were? We have taken from them 1,500 head of cattle and burnt their wagons. We have now got the soldiers completely surrounded. Some of them have deserted and come into the Valley. They are well treated. The troops do not know what to do. If they give up their arms and come in peaceably they will be well treated; but if they undertake to come in by force, they will all be killed. The Mormons are all in high spirits, and say they will die rather than have the soldiers come into their midst. Hundreds of the boys are anxious to kill the soldiers, but BRIGHAM won't let them. One soldier, an Irishman, said he was coming in, and would take one of BRIGHAM'S wives and promenade through the streets with her. I do not feel alarmed, as I think it will come out all right in the end. I wish you were here to see a war dance."

The foregoing particulars are certified to as correct, by a gentleman from Carson Valley, well-known here, who is acquainted with the parties who received the communication, which is dated Salt Lake City, Nov. 5.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE DIRECT FROM THE MORMON CAMP.

From the Nevada Journal.

Mr. L. D. GROVER, a friend from home-land, dropped in upon us the other day, direct from Salt Lake. Mr. GROVER came with Mr. BELL, of LIVINGSTON, KINCAID & Co., to San Bernardino, and substantiates the reports from the Mormon settlements published by that gentleman. He says the accounts of outrages committed at Salt Lake cannot be exaggerated. No tongue can tell the state of things there existing. One must see with his own eyes to comprehend all. A fellow clerk was taken out of the store in which Mr. GROVER was, and beaten almost to death in the street. No cause was assigned for the commission of the deed. Stealing, burglary, robbery, and all the higher crimes are of frequent occurrence, and if the blow falls upon a Gentile no notice is taken of it.

The Saints are so infatuated as to believe that they are able not only to withstand the United States, but to conquer eventually the whole country. They boast that they will one day go back to Jackson County, Missouri, and obtain the land from which they were driven by Governor BOGGS. However, BRIGHAM, when the spirit of the Lord moves him, takes good care to predict, if the Saints are beaten by the United States troops, the Mormons will reenact the tragedy of Moscow, burn the city, and flee to the mountains. There seems to be a doubt entertained by the leaders of the fanatics that they are omnipotent.

Among the Mormons the only course proposed in the hearing of Mr. GROVER, in case of defeat, is to go northward. Some speak of taking up a position in a valley twenty-seven miles beyond Salt Lake, which is strong by nature, and can be made still more so by art; and with two or three years provisions, which they are said to have on hand, they hope to be able to stand out against any force that can be brought to oppose them. One serious want the Mormons labor under, they have no artillery; three six-pounders constitute the entire heavy ordnance of the Saints. Efforts have been made to cast larger pieces but failed. Good small arms are being manufactured diligently.

Notwithstanding the anticipated collision, building and all sorts of expensive improvements are going on as usual, and by men high in authority—this seems a little strange, but the Mormons are a strange people.

News from the Sandwich Islands.

Our dates from Honolulu are to the 10th December. There were 46 vessels in the harbor at that date.

The *John Gilpin*, which cleared from Honolulu for New-Bedford, had on board a cargo of oil, bone, cocoa, &c., valued at $450,000. The *Mary L. Sutton*, which sailed on 23d November, and the *John Land* on November 7th, also from Honolulu for New-Bedford, had on board still more valuable cargoes of oil and bone; that of the *Sutton* being valued at $650,000, and that of the *Land* at $635,556.

CASE OF A DESERTER—THE FLAG FIXING THE SEAMAN'S ALLEGIANCE.—On Dec. 9, a seaman belonging to the American whaleship *Condor* went on board H. B. M.'s steamship *Vixen*, and represented himself to have been a deserter from the British navy in the West Indies, and claimed British protection. An officer was sent from the *Vixen* to the *Condor* to ask (or demand as the mate asserts) the sailor's pay and clothes, which were refused. On the facts coming to the cognizance of Capt. WHITESIDE, of the whaleship, he addressed a note to Capt. MEACHAM, of the *Vixen*, requesting the return of the man, which was refused. The case was then laid before the American Consul, who addressed an order to the Marshal of the Island to arrest (as is customary in cases of desertion) this seaman wherever found. An officer was immediately sent on board the *Vixen* to demand his return, and the matter ended by the delivery of the seaman into the custody of the Government officers. Whether there is any truth in the sailor's story has not transpired, but, whether true or not, it is supposed to make very little difference in the case, as, according to the United States laws he is an American seaman, having shipped in New-Bedford some fifteen or eighteen months ago. It is but recently that the British Government admitted the maxim that the flag under which a seaman sails fixes his allegiance for the time being, without respect to his birth-place.—*Pacific Com. Advertiser.*

"COURT NEWS."—Saturday, the 28th November, being the anniversary of the date when the independent sovereignty of these islands was recognized by the Governments of Great Britain and France, their Majesties, the King and Queen entertained at the dinner, the Chancellor of the Kingdom and Mrs. Allen, the Minister of Foreign Relations, the Commissioner of France, the Commissioner of the United States and lady, Miss Miller, Miss Lydia Paki, Governor M. Kekuanaoa, Capt. Davis, U. S. N., Capt. Meacham, R. N., Mr. and Mrs. Bates, the Consul of the U. S. and lady, the Consul of Chili and lady, and his Majesty's Private Secretary.—*Polynesian.*

ALLEGED MUTINY AND HOMICIDE AT SEA.—The Honolulu papers are filled with long statements by Captain C. M. NEWELL, of the whaling bark *Alice Frazier*, and by several seamen on board the vessel, in regard to the circumstances attending an alleged mutiny on board the *Frazier* in the Ochotsk Sea, and the shooting, on the 27th June last, by Captain NEWELL, of one of his men, named HENRY SHEPPARD, (whose real name, however, was HENRY GOSH.) The accounts differ materially. Captain NEWELL, by his own story, struck SHEPPARD on the head, when four of the charges exploded accidentally, and the seaman was killed. It appears that the deceased and four of his mates on board were a bad crew. The Captain set them on shore in the Ochotsk Sea, and warned the masters of other whaling ships against them.

San Francisco Markets.

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, in its review of the trade of the year, says:

"The business of the city during the year past has, we think as a whole, been unsatisfactory. While the amount of trade to be done has been gradually diminishing, the number of houses engaged in it has not been materially lessened; at the same time that the aggregate transactions of individual concerns are smaller than formerly, the great competition existing has naturally curtailed profits, while household and store expenses have not undergone a corresponding abatement. The regular importers and dealers in dry goods and hardware have done pretty well during the year, but outside of them the complaint of "hard times" has been so general and incessant, that we believe the majority of our merchants have set down 1857 in their calendar as a bad year. The business prospects of the season opening are wholly contingent upon the course which shall be pursued through the Winter months by California shippers at the East; their ventures to this market, according to last advices, were upon a scale which, if persisted in, will find us at the opening of the Spring trade with such a stock of goods accumulated, as to render it an impossibility to realize covering prices. This warning will reach the other side none too soon, and it should be promptly heeded while time yet remains."

The following are the latest market quotations:

FLOUR—Jobbing sales of 450 qr. sacks at $12 50@$13 50.

WHEAT—650 bags sold at 4½c.

BARLEY—Sales of 200 bags at $1 50; 1,500 do. 700 do. and 500 do. at $1 55.

OATS—Sales of 100 bags at 2½c.; 50 do. choice seed at 2¾c.

POTATOES—Sales of 300 bags at 65c. ₱ bag.

BUTTER—50 firkins Eastern Butter sold on terms not stated.

RICE—50 bbls. Carolina sold on private terms.

OYSTERS—94 cases Thomas's Baltimore sold at auction at $4 30@$4 25; 60 do. Price & Co.'s at $3 75.

SUGAR—100 bales China No. 1 sold on private terms.

CANDLES—400 20 lb. boxes Phenix Extra, stained, sold at auction at 19¾c.

DRY GOODS—Sales of 12 cases Sprague's Prints and 30 bales Clark's Batts on private terms.

WOODENWARE—100 doz. 3-hooped Painted Pails and 50 nests Tubs sold on terms not made public.

LUMBER—Sales of 25,000 feet Humboldt Scantling at $25; 50,000 do. Fencing and 20,000 do. Redwood Boards at $30; 25,000. Shingles and 20,000 Laths at $4 50.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

On Sunday, Dec. 27, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Scott, John C. Winans to Jane M. Wheeler, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Dec. 24, by Rev. Edward S. Lacy, Mr. Charles C. Knox, of Sacramento, to Miss Sarah Slocumb, of San Francisco.

In Sacramento, Dec. 25, by Rev. Mr. Benton, D. Elijah Wadsworth, of Yreka, to Mary Jane Wadsworth, formerly of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Dec. 28, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Whidden, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. William Graham, of Stockton, to Miss Margaret F. A. Rerman, of Portsmouth, N. Y.

In San Francisco, Dec. 24, by Rev. E. Bannister, Mr. Monfort to Miss Mary C. Moore, both of Alameda County.

Dec. 17, Mr. Isaac C. Glenn to Miss Harriet H. Monson, all of San Josquin County.

Dec. 13, Mr. Augustus S. Wheeler to Miss M. Anderson, all of Napa County.

In Placerville, Dec. 12, Mr. John Walls to Miss Mary J. Heeland.

On the 17th instant, in Marysville, Henry J. Ward to Sarah A. Toomy.

In San Francisco, Dec. 29, by Rev. Edward S. Lacy, Mr. W. D. Reed, of San Joaquin, to Miss A. A. Holden, of Massachusetts.

In San Francisco, Dec. 29, by Rev. B. Brierly, Geo. H. Simonton, of San Joaquin, to Miss Mary J. Hannaford, of Portland, Me.

On the 17th inst., by Rev. Augustus Kellner, Mr. Robert Grethen and Maria Berk, both of San Francisco.

In Nevada, Dec. 10, Charles H. Lawrence to Cornelia Ketchum.

In Grass Valley, Dec. 10, Wm. H. Spurr to Mrs. Susan Fouse.

In Oroville, Dec. 16, M. Pence to Mrs. S. S. Finn.

In Marysville, Dec. 14, Owen Owens to Miss Ichphenie C. Roffbins.

At Empire Ranch, Yuba County, Dec. 16, L. H. Wells to Miss Mary Jane Shober.

In Marysville, Dec. 2, John M. Cole to Harriet Holmes.

At the Parsonage, Powell street, on the 21st inst., by Rev. E. Bannister, Mr. Aaron Bramwell to Miss Rosanna Bird, both of San Francisco.

In Georgetown, D. C., Nov. 5, by Rev. Thomas Mullady, J. Johnson Smith to Virginia, daughter of the late Commodore Stephen Cassin, U. S. N.

At Stockton, Dec. 17, Isaac C. Glenn to Miss Harriet H. Munson.

In Sonora, Dec. 16, by Rev. S. S. Harmon, Mr. D. O. McCarthy to Miss Amanda Anderson, all of Sonora.

In Santa Clara County, Dec. 13, Mr. Samuel S. Morrison to Mrs. A. J. Burns.

In Stockton, Dec. 25, Philip Umlauff to Wilhelmina D. Arnax.

At Martinez, Dec. 24, J. R. Howard to Jenny W. Cary.

In Marysville, Dec. 25, Alex. Thomas to Miss B. Welsh.

In San Francisco, Dec. 31, by Rev. B. Brierly, Benjamin T. Hanford and Emily McPherson, adopted daughter of John Short, Esq., all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, at the Howard House, by Rev. B. Brierly, John C. Park to Rebecca Kelsey, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Dec. 31, by Rev. Mr. Thrall, Edward Slosson, of Marysville, to Emeline M. Green, of San Francisco, only daughter of the late Daniel Green, Esq., of Camden, N. J.

In San Francisco, Jan. 1, by Rev. Joseph Gallagher, Hugh McMullen to Mary S. Broderick, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Dec. 31, by Rev. A. Kellner, Mr. Henry Steele to Miss Ann Bow, both of San Francisco.

In Mariposa, on Christmas eve, by Rev. E. B. Lockley, William A. Guard to Miss Melissa A. Green.

On the same evening, Mr. J. Otis Lovejoy to Miss Emma Green.

DEATHS.

At Red Bluffs, Dec. 22, Albert, son of Ellis and Mena Reiser, aged 19 months and 19 days.

In San Francisco, on the morning of the 28th ult., Henry Hodgson, a native of Shropshire, England.

In San Francisco, Dec. 28, Edward H. Paddock, of Nantucket, Mass., aged 51 years.

At Spanishtown, Dec. 12, Marshall Stephens, a native of Maine, aged 35 years.

In Petaluma, Dec. 17, Eureka C., only son of N. O. and Mary N. Stafford, aged 4 years.

In Sacramento, Dec. 19, Alice Eliza Coates, aged 4 years and 3 weeks.

In Sacramento, Dec. 20, George M. Christoson, aged 4 years and 1 months.

At Oddfellow's Ravine, Dec. 15, Franklin Willard, aged 23 years.

In San Francisco, Dec. 30, Capt. G. W. Hammersley, a native of Virginia, aged 35 years.

In Sacramento, Dec. 18, infant daughter of Wm. M. and A. L. Bond, aged 28 days.

In San José, Dec. 11, Mary, wife of Joseph Winterburn, aged 40 years.

At Upper Agua Frio, Mariposa County, Dec. 11, Nelson Pepper, aged 55 years.

In Placerville, Dec. 17, Thomas Jacks, late City Tax Collector, aged 23 years.

At Tehama, Tehama County, Dec. 13, Henry Harris.

Yesterday morning, Dec. 22, at 6¼ o'clock, Mrs. Margaret, wife of J. W. Tucker, of San Francisco, (a native of New-York city,) aged 39 years.

In San Francisco, Dec. 20, John Beers, a native of Cork, Ireland, aged 26 years.

In San Francisco, Mary Olivia, only daughter of Mary E. and Capt. E. J. Folsom, aged 2 years and 11 months.

On Sunday, 13th inst., Matty Helen, daughter of John M. and Virginia E. Murphy, aged 1 year 10 months and 14 days.

On Deer Creek, Tehama County, Dec. 8, Calistata A., daughter of Wm. P. and Harriet Mayhew, aged about 2 months and 26th days.

In Nevada, Dec. 27, James A. and George S., twin children of Hiram and Jane Moore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Corruption Witnesses—Quincy's Memoir of J. Q. Adams—Mr. Blair's Speech—The Representative System—The Offices—Change of Omcial Organ—Suffering from Poverty—The Sultriness of the Weather—The Failure of the Ice Crop; and the Evil Thereof—Death of Judge Kinnicutt and Mr. Hathaway.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1858.

The messenger to find witnesses in the corruption case arrived here last Friday, and commenced business. Some of the persons he was after he found, but others "turned up missing,"—not that they ran away from him, but that they left the country before anything had been said about the corruptions that have caused so much grief to the virtuous souls at the national capital. They would have been here, had it ever occurred to them that such a farce was about to be played. There will be no difficulty thrown in the way of the investigation here, ridiculous as most men believe it to be, and owing its origin to the purest malignity. If, by chance, it should turn out that some Massachusetts man while at Washington so far forgot the air of the place as to be a knave, by all means let him be exposed and punished.

The *Memoir of the Life of John Quincy Adams*, by JOSIAH QUINCY, Sr., is announced soon to appear, in one octavo volume. Not the least remarkable thing about it will be the fact that it is the work of a man who will be 86 years old on the 4th of February. Mr. QUINCY was born in this place, on the 4th of February, 1772, when GEORGE the Third was King of Americans as well as of Englishmen. He came into the world a little ahead of Lord LYNDHURST, the same nurse officiating at each birth; and though he is not so active a man as the ex-Chancellor, his intellect is bright as that of the great luminary of British equity. He is, I suspect, the only native Bostonian who has a clear remembrance of the Declaration of Independence—which happened when he was not quite four and a half years old—unless there be an exception made in the case of an old colored woman, who was born in GEORGE the Third's time, but she, I think, was not born here. There is no other man among us of any eminence whose recollections go back to the Summer of '76. It is strange to find a man yet laboring in the political field who was a member of Congress in JEFFERSON'S time, and who ran a course of grinded lances with HENRY CLAY five-and-forty years ago. Considerable curiosity is felt to see how Mr. QUINCY will treat his interesting subject, some portions of which will require skillful handling from him, as he was at the height of his federalism when Mr. ADAMS ratted to the Democrats, and so won the Russian mission, and the opportunity of backing up STEIN when that bitter anti-Gallican set himself to work to brace the mind of Czar ALEXANDER against NAPOLEON, even the Empress-Mother having become frightened by the flames of Moscow, whilst ROMANTZOFF was laboring to renew the French alliance. Now the Slavery question is not a matter easily to be disposed of in a life of Mr. ADAMS, who had not much in common with the Anti-Slavery men of the day, though it is very common with them to praise his name and to exalt his memory—perhaps because common hate is a strong cement. If Mr. ADAMS had been reëlected President, his abolitionism no more would have been heard of than the St. Helena writings of NAPOLEON would have been heard of if NAPOLEON had died Emperor of the French. Dislike of the South was at the bottom of Mr. ADAMS' Anti-Slavery opinions and actions; and even now it is, with the Republican leaders, more hostility to Slavery as a basis of political power than to Slavery itself, that gives the peculiar color to our political divisions. Were it not that the South rules the nation because Slavery forces it to unite, whence comes the desire to extend the institution, the "man and brother" might go hang for all that most of the present fiery champions of Freedom care for his welfare here or his salvation hereafter. The prejudice against colored men (that feeling which alone renders Slavery possible for a day, and which is at the same time the cause and the consequence of Slavery) is just as strong among Republicans as it is among Democrats, the latter probably affecting more of it, too, than they really entertain. It is certain that the proportion of colored men that voted for Mr. BUCHANAN in New-England was quite large, and I do not think any of them have changed their opinions, as they are inclined to stick to them.

Mr. BLAIR'S speech is much read here, and is approved by most men. The Missourian is considered to be a leader in the only way that the Slavery question ever can be settled. He has, apparently, that due admixture of liberality and conservatism in his disposition which has, on more than one occasion, recommended men to the American people, while no bigot, on either side, has ever been a popular favorite. His name is not unfrequently mentioned here in connection with the next Presidential election, and, if he shall hold out as he has commenced, it would not be strange if he were to bear the bell in 1860. Great men are made at a faster rate than that. But he would be very sure to have many competitors. Colonel FREMONT, when here, intimated, in unmistakable terms, that he means to be a candidate at the next election; and one can't blame him for his determination, he did so beautifully in '56. Then Governor BANKS has supporters, and probably expects himself to be up for nomination about two years from this time; and his enemies are doing their best to help him, by so treating him as to create popular feeling in his behalf.

Judge KINNICUTT, who died at Worcester on Sunday, was at one time a very prominent leader of the old Whig Party. He was Speaker of our House of Representatives years ago, and took the lead, in 1842, in the anti-Webster movement in his party, which, however, did not come to much.

The story that Mr. DAMRELL is about to retire from Congress *can't* be true. How absurd to suppose that a man should think of leaving an office merely because he is unable to discharge its duties! The person who put it in circulation must have been thinking of old times. It would have been "in keeping," if he had said that the honorable member meant to have Congress pay his doctor's bill. Our delegation is little better than a collection of incurables, and, if any one belonging to it should resign because of illness, he would be regarded as sick in mind—that is to say, mad—as well as in body; in short, a doubly hopeless case. I should say there is no one quite feeble enough in Mr. DAMRELL'S district to qualify as his successor.

A proposition is before our House of Representatives to allow persons to be elected to that body without requiring them to be residents of the places which they shall represent, just as members of the British House of Commons are chosen. This was the custom in Massachusetts in the seventeenth century, and has always been the rule in electing members of the Constitutional Conventions. When the Convention of 1853 was called, General WILSON had his pockets as full of towns as ever an English Peer had his of boroughs. He provided places for several gentlemen who couldn't provide for themselves—BURLINGAME in Northborough, SUMNER in Mansfield, HALLETT in Wilbraham, BOUTWELL in Berlin, and in some others. He used to say that the only man he could not find a place for was Mr. PALFRY, so famed was that gentleman for impracticability. It is to be hoped the change proposed will succeed, though the Judiciary Committee have reported against it, as its adoption would tend to get able men into the House. [It has been rejected.]

The quarrel between the two Houses about the Sergeant-at-Arms has been going on briskly in the Legislature, the House sticking to Mr. STEVENS, while the Senate has taken up Mr. WHITE, of Lowell, who has been nominated for almost everything, and, thus far, like the disciples in their nocturnal fishing, catching nothing. It marks the decline of politics, that a man like Mr. WHITE should think of such an office as that of Sergeant-at-Arms. At a caucus, held yesterday, it was resolved to get rid of Mr. STEVENS, and to-day at 12 o'clock was the time precisely appointed for a new trial in the House. The balloting resulted in a small increase of the Stevens vote, but Mr. WHITE follows him hard, and, now that it has been discovered that the triumph of Republican principles depends upon the triumph of the new man, the old one will soon have to go overboard. There is some connection between the matter and Kansas, but I do not exactly understand what it is.

The *Daily Advertiser* has been appointed the official paper, by Mr. WARNER, Secretary of State. The *Advertiser* is a decorous, ably-conducted paper of the genuine old Whig stamp, with no marked sympathy with the Anti-Slavery men while the *Traveler*, which was the official paper, is more Anti-Slavery in its tone than any other daily journal in Boston. The Secretary of State is himself a rigid Free-Soiler of the extreme class of the Mountain breed, a Jacobin of the Jacobins. He has not a feeling in common with the paper he has selected, and has been the leader of those persons who have been, and are, in favor of gibbeting Judge LORING, whose removal the *Advertiser* has always opposed. From this radical difference between the parties, I infer that the appointment was really made by Gov. BANKS, who means to be captain of his own ship, and who has taken this quiet method of intimating that he intends to pursue no extremes except the extreme of moderation.

There has been an immense amount of suffering here, and in the neighboring towns, this Winter. I do not refer to the "poor poor," as the Italians have it, for we always have them with us, like every other community; and perhaps they are used to it, as lobsters are to being boiled. Those I speak of are people who generally contrive, if not to keep the wolf from the door, at least to hold him by the ears, and so prevent him from devouring them and their families; but this year the wolf has been too much for them, has sprung away, and is raging fiercely. Without metaphor, they are industrious people, who live frugally by working all the time that is not absolutely devoted to sleeping and eating, and they neither sleep too much nor eat richly. This season there is next to no work to be had, and consequently no money. They will not steal, they do not know how to beg, and they have no reserved means, or have eaten them up in the four months that have elapsed since the panic began and work ceased. Starved from cold and hunger, sickness comes to aggravate their troubles, and the state of hundreds of families is such that death would be a relief to every member of them. I have known of some being turned out of their houses by the agreeable process of having their doors removed, having paid no rent for some time past. I hear of others who are under notification that they are to be served in the same way if they shall not be able to pay up at the close of this month, which they can no more do than they could pay the State debt. Yet it is but just to the landlord class to say that, considering how numerous must be the defaulting tenants, the number of persons of that kind who have been harshly treated is very small. Rent, however, is the last thing that people fail to pay, because it is the first necessity of a family to have a place in which to live, and landlords have a reputation for sternness that had obtained for them many a dollar that ought to have been expended for clothes and food for the benefit of hungry, squalid children. So that even the failure to pay rent affords no measure to obtain the amount of suffering that here exists—that is, in Boston and the neighboring towns. In many a house, the rent of which is punctually paid, there is hardly so much food as would suffice for the starvation of a mouse. Those who know, say that if the facts could all be spread before the public, with names and figures to authenticate persons and places, there would be no words with which to express the astonishment that would be felt at such an exposition of human misery. And all this is in addition to the mass of permanent poverty and pauperism that every Winter calls for the expenditure of thousands for even its temporary relief, and which all human labors seem inadequate materially to lessen. Truly this is a strange world. There is much done to relieve the sufferers, but how far can even the most liberal, enlightened, well-directed benevolence go towards filling the vacuum caused by the stoppage of tens of thousands of dollars of weekly wages? Suppose only $50,000 weekly to be withdrawn from payments for work, how is the amount to be made good?

The weather is positively sultry. Yesterday, in the country, it needed only leaves on the trees to pass for the 25th of September instead of the 25th of January. The violet is becoming common, which is an illustration of BYRON'S idea, that it is "the pledge of daylight's lengthened hours," with a witness. Were it not for the rains that occasionally fall, the streets and roads would be as dirty as they are in later Spring or early Autumn. To sit without fire late into the night is a common thing with us, though it is not so much to be commended for its wholesomeness as for its economy. The number of deaths is on the increase, and the open weather is very unfavorable to health.

On looking into HORACE WALPOLE'S Letters, I find that they used to have just such remarkable Winters in the last century that we now have. On the 9th of February, 1759, he wrote to his friend MANN, at Florence: "I talked of *our sultry* weather, and this is no air. While Italy, I suppose, is buried in snow, we are extinguishing fires and panting for breath. In short, we have had a wonderful Winter—beyond an earthquake Winter—we shall soon be astonished at frost, like an Indian. Shrubs and flowers and blossoms are all in their pride; I am not sure that in some counties the corn is not cut." It is to be regretted that this was not a year earlier, so that we might have established a "coincidence" about 1758 and 1858! At the close of 1748 WALPOLE wrote that the honeysuckles were in bloom at Christmas, at Strawberry Hill, and that on the 26th of December there was a nectarine blossom on one of his trees. What a pity that he did not think to gather it, and place it between the leaves of some book, so that it might have come down to this day. I once saw a rose that was said by its owner to be sixty years old, and to have been plucked from a bush in a New-York garden before the Revolution. It certainly looked old enough and dusty enough to have been one of those plucked in the Temple Garden by the leaders in the Wars of the Roses, and the person who owned it was wrinkled enough to have been present on that interesting occasion.

Whatever may be said about the gathering of ice from some of our ponds, you may depend upon it that no good ice has been made here. We may have cold weather yet, and our best ice has more than once been made in February; but, as yet, we have none that can be compared with even the inferior qualities of former years. It is not enough that ice should be so many inches thick to make it a merchantable article; it must have the conservative element in it largely developed to render it worthy of being gathered. It must be very hard, and full of cold, as it may be thick and massive as some human heads, and be equally worthless. The failure of the crop, thus far, has been no slight addition to our social ills. Had there been a very cold Winter much employment would have been afforded in gathering ice; and the cheapness and abundance of labor would have been reasons for gathering twice as much as usual, and we should have been able to afford it at far lower rates than ever before. Thus the mild weather, over which some people rejoice, is a positive evil. Unless the next six weeks should give us some very severe weather, the effect will be of the nature of a grievous calamity, even in these times of suffering, when we are used to heavy visitations.

Mr. ELNATHAN HATHAWAY, who is just dead, was once a prominent Democrat, but had not been much heard of lately. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1853. He was, also, a member of the Cincinnati Convention that nominated Mr. BUCHANAN for the Presidency.

THYME.

"Sunday Observance."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your reporter has somewhat misapprehended the object of the meeting of the clergy of this City at Spingler Institute. He writes:

"SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.—A meeting of the evangelical clergymen of this City was held in Spingler Institute to consult as to what measures can be taken to secure the enforcement of existing laws for the prevention of labor, travel and amusement, on the first day of the week, and the enactment of new and more stringent laws to that effect; and generally to effect, if possible, a return to that mode of observing Sunday adopted and insisted upon so strenuously by the Puritan Fathers."

The Clergy were invited by the Sabbath Committee, composed of 22 of our most influential citizens, to "meet and consider measures for promoting

THE WYOMING MASSACRE.

A Rejoinder to "Dr. Spencer's Reply to Mr. Peck."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My object, in the communication which you did me the honor to publish in the TIMES of the 14th inst., was not controversy, but the dissemination of historical truth. Finding in Dr. SPENCER'S new History of the United States stale and oft-refuted errors with regard to "the Wyoming Massacre," I thought it nothing but sheer justice to the author and to the public that another attempt should be made to set the matter right. The story published by THATCHER, GORDON and others, to the effect that, after the battle and defeat JOHN BUTLER invested Forty Fort, and when he demanded, the surrender of the fort he sent in a quantity of the scalps of the patriots, to intimate what the remnant might expect—that he gave no terms but "the hatchet," and that "the women and children" were all "burned" in the "houses and barracks," has long been exploded, and, as I honestly thought, should no longer have a place in any respectable history—either general or local. Having been familiar with all the authentic histories of Wyoming—and having long been engaged in the study of the legitimate sources of the history of this far-famed locality—I was naturally led to turn over Dr. SPENCER'S pages rather hastily, until I came to the account of the Wyoming tragedy in 1778. I was astonished to find the old story there, and hence my letter to the TIMES upon the subject. That there should have been anything in the *manner* of the communication to cause the author pain, I can but regret, and yet the whole thing appears to me quite inoffensive. I have no doubt but that, as the Doctor says, "the discriminating reader will duly appreciate" my "criticisms and remarks," and to his taste and judgment I have committed them, with no anxiety as to the results.

I am happy that the historian makes no direct issue with me upon the main facts. The consequence will probably be that no protracted controversy will grow out of my "criticisms and remarks." The defence which Dr. SPENCER makes seems to rest on two or three grounds. One is "cotemporary authorities." These he seems to consider more reliable than those which are more modern. This conclusion would be right in some cases, but in reference to questions upon which parties have been arrayed, the time for writing history is after the heat of controversy has subsided.

Our historian's next ground of defence is that he followed "THATCHER, GORDON, RAMSAY, BATTA, MARSHALL, and such like." He seems to himself to be with a crowd of illustrious predecessors. In a sense this is true, but these authors either follow each other or draw upon a common source. A falsehood does not become a truth by being often told. Mr. MINER gives the true origin of the dreadful story related by THATCHER and GORDON, and borrowed from them by Chief-Justice MARSHALL and others. It was concocted by a Poughkeepsie editor from the stories of the fugitives, some of whom left the Valley before the capitulation, and related not only what they knew, but what they feared would follow, and their apprehensions, as well as their facts, finally came to be used as materials for history.

The "life and graphic power" of the materials which Dr. SPENCER has employed are beyond dispute. Their *truthfulness* is quite another matter, and this is the only question which I have raised. Nor have I said anything of the natural probability or improbability of the stories adopted as truths by the historian. I am not the apologist of the Tories. Of this I shall probably give abundant proof to the public in due time. The only question I raise is one of simple fact.

Dr. SPENCER regrets that he has never met with Mr. MINER'S History of Wyoming, and he has reason to regret it. It would seem that he has never seen any history of Wyoming. One from the pen of ISAAC A. CHAPMAN, Esq., was published in 1830; one by Colonel STONE, in 1841; and one by Hon. CHARLES MINER, in 1845. Either of these works would have saved our historian from the errors of which we—Wyoming people—complain.

I am not concerned with regard to the course which Dr. SPENCER takes with that portion of his book which I have taken the responsibility of criticizing. He may expunge it, correct it, or leave it as it is, just as he sees fit; but he may rely upon a thorough refutation of those "graphic" paragraphs, which he so highly prizes, if they are not already sufficiently refuted to satisfy all reasonable demands.

Grave exceptions may be taken to the manner in which Dr. SPENCER quotes authorities in his vindication. An author should not be quoted as authority for what he has subsequently canceled or corrected. Now, admitting that Dr. RAMSAY adopted Dr. THATCHER'S story, in his *American Revolution*, he certainly corrects himself in his *History of the United States*. Judge MARSHALL corrected himself in the latter editions of his *Life of Washington*, and whatever "Mr. LOSSING" may have published "in 1849," he repudiated the tale of THATCHER in 1851, in his *Field Book of the Revolution*, vol. 1, p. 359—Note. All the facts taken into the account, Dr. SPENCER'S authorities are narrowed down to a very small point.

This matter of authority is of little consequence so far as my objects are concerned, as it is settled by the most indubitable facts, that what is sought to be proved by it is a mere fiction. A class of facts to which I referred in my former communication, sets at naught any amount of authorities in favor of the idea of an indiscriminate burning of "the women and children" which were in the forts. I alleged that numerous families and a multitude of individuals now upon the stage, which sprang from "the women and children" who were in the forts at the time of the massacre, furnish the most conclusive proof that their ancestors were not consumed by the flames before they were born. I have seen and conversed with more than a score of persons who were in the fort at Kingston, or that at Wilkesbarre, and who remained there until the tragedy was concluded, and I hope I shall not be required to prove from some stale fiction in the form of history, that these persons were not burned up in the forts, or that they were not the shades of those martyred "women and children," which Dr. SPENCER tells us, from Dr. THATCHER, were there consumed.

In connection with this reasoning I stated a fact, from which Dr. SPENCER draws strange conclusions. This is the statement: "I had the good fortune to marry a daughter of a lady who was in Forty Fort at the time of the battle, and was then 15 years of age. Had she been burned in the 'houses and barracks,' I and my children—if I had ever been a father—would have had a different history." Now, he concludes from this, that I married the lady *herself*, "who was in the Fort, and was then 15 years of age." Were this the fact I must be very unequally consorted, for my wife would now be *ninety-five years of age*, thirty-five years older than I am. It was a *daughter* of the lady who was in the Fort, whom I married, and not the lady herself. Then again, from the language above quoted, he writes me "*childless*," and laments my sad fate, and even boasts of his own more happy lot. Now, it turns out to be a fact that *I am a father*, and if the sentence from which the Doctor infers the contrary is capable of any such construction as he seems to have given it, I have not the shrewdness to see it. I know little of Dr. SPENCER, but this much I will venture to say, that if he has been as hasty and as careless, in reporting his historical authorities as he has been in interpreting a plain sentence from me, I fear that little confidence is to be placed in his labors as a historian.

One thing more, and I have done. I made an allusion to the "*advertisement*"—not "achievement," as the compositor has made it—upon the cover of the numbers of Dr. SPENCER'S history, which, it seems, "mortified" him. Then again, I am altogether misunderstood, and the historian is mortified, without the least occasion. He says: "I am rather mortified that he should wish to hold me responsible for a mere bookseller's announcement in stating that my history is a great national work." Now have I done anything of the kind? I merely referred to the "rather high-sounding advertisement upon the cover of the numbers," without intimating anything with regard to the party who was "responsible" for placing it there. There seems no occasion for the Doctor's denying a charge before he is accused. If he had said that by alluding to this flourish "upon the cover" I intended to intimate that such a work—"a great national work, written by an American"—ought to be characterized by "*great*" *accuracy* in its details, he would not have been very wide of the mark. The Doctor proceeds: "If Mr. PECK had seen as much as New-Yorkers have daily opportunities to see, he would have learned long ago that nearly everything is a great national work." It is to be presumed that the "New-Yorkers" are a great nation, and that they "have daily opportunities to see" a multitude of things that we poor country greenhorns never dream of. Out here in the meads we cannot be supposed to know much of the usages of "publishers" or of authors, and are to be excused on the score of ignorance. Sic! I have, however, been to New-York several times, and have some acquaintances there who, should Dr. SPENCER chance to stumble upon them, will tell him how far "Mr. PECK" is entitled to consideration, on the score of extreme verdancy for a blunder with regard to the acts and general policy of "publishers." I hope this little rallying will not disturb the equanimity of Dr. SPENCER, as it is done in the best possible humor, but that it may be considered as a sort of *olive branch* held out to an injured and irritated author.

Now, my good "Dr. SPENCER," I pray you to form the best opinion possible of "Mr. PECK," and do not attribute his inability to appreciate your authorities or your reasoning to any intention to do you injustice, and if you keep your eye upon the "publishers" of your great City, you may receive some new light upon Wyoming matters from the press of the HARPERS not many months hence. You have my best wishes for your success in your historical investigations. Being brother members of the New-York Historical Society, I trust we shall never be enemies.

GEO. PECK.

SCRANTON, Saturday, Jan. 23, 1858.

A Southern Clergyman—Foretaste of Parson Brownlow's Lectures.

From the New-Orleans Crescent.

The Southern people have never shown a disposition to systematically decry the civil, political nor domestic institutions of the North, but have never shrunk from a fair comparison of those institutions with their own. The people of the North, on the contrary—or quite a large portion of them—have for many years manifested an opposite disposition and pursued an opposite course. They have heaped upon the South, from the press, the pulpit, the rostrum, and through every available channel of publicity, the most unmitigated abuse, and the most unscrupulous and infamous slanders; and, not content with this, they have defamed private character, and endeavored to place the slaveholder before the world in a light odious to humanity. It is but natural and just that the aspersions of this lying horde of fanatics should be answered—not precisely in their own style, with slanders and abuse—but by holding up to view the actual social and political deformities for which they are responsible, exhibiting their motives and themselves in the proper aspect, and challenging the comparison to which we allude above.

This task has been undertaken by Rev. W. G. BROWNLOW, the well-known editor of the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig*, who proposes to perform it not only in the South, but in the North, and he is well qualified to perform it thoroughly. If the freedom-shriekers hear much less than the truth from him, we are mistaken in the man. We listened to a portion of his lecture upon this subject last evening in Odd Fel ows' Hall, and could not help anticipating how, when he shall arrive in the "modern Athens," the black philanthropists there of will *wriggle in their chairs* under the peculiar style in which he proclaims his views of their claims to morality and decency. For example, in giving a history of the church difficulties North and South, which have led to a complete sundering of all relations between them, he remarked that he was acquainted with many members of his own church in the North, but *he had no sort of confidence in the best of them*; the pious portion of Abolition society was, no doubt, the best portion of it, but in even that he had no confidence whatever; his church had separated, the South from the North, but he hazarded nothing in asserting that the Southern portion was doing more for the temporal and eternal welfare of the Negro "than all the freedom-shriekers out of hell;" the "pious" Abolitionist would enter his church on Sunday, "with a face as long as the moral law," descant upon and bewail the wrongs and miseries heaped upon the down-trodden son of Africa, and on the following day, in his picayune grocery or candy store, would, if he could, *swindle a Louisiana negro out of the pewter ornament on the head of his walking-stick, and do it in the name o the Lord.* "When I get to Heaven," continued the reverend gentleman, "where I expect to go, after my death, if I find a regular-built Abolitionist there, I shall conclude that he has practiced a fraud upon the doorkeeper; for, in my opinion, a Kansas agitator and freedom-shrieker has no more business in our Father's Kingdom than Commodore PAULDING had in Nicaragua when he captured the filibusters." Persons who did not hear Mr. BROWNLOW, reading this might deem such a style of alluding to sacred things rather offensive; but we are satisfied, from the earnest and impressive manner in which he delivered himself, that his somewhat peculiar figures and illustrations were *prompted by no feeling of levity nor want of respect for things having the odor of sanctity.* He felt and meant what he said, and, very properly expressed himself in the most terse and vigorous style he could command. If all lecturers would follow his example, they would perhaps be surprised at their own success.

Parson BROWNLOW, as he is familiarly called, has posted himself pretty thoroughly upon the subject of Slavery and the comparative morality of the North and South. He recapitulated the arguments in support of the institution with great clearness, citing its almost universal diffusion over the earth and its sanction by the Divine will, as revealed in the Holy Writ, as the strongest evidences of its authentic and legitimate character. The great reformers of the world, he said, never made war upon the civil governments under which they lived, for the purpose of accomplishing their ends, as do our vagabond Abolitionists. In their tirades against Slavery the Abolition Methodists of the North quote JOHN WESLEY against the Methodists of the South, but it was a fact well established that when Mr. WESLEY returned to London from his visit to Savannah, Ga., he advised the Mission Society to purchase more negro slaves for the use of the Missions in this country.

He briefly sketched the origin and history of the slave trade, dwelling upon the facts that the first and heaviest importations of slaves were made by New-Englanders into New-England ports, and that up to the present day the traffic is mainly carried on by New-Englanders in New-England vessels The essential difference between the South and New-England as regards Slavery is, that they steal the negroes and we hold them; they do not hold them because they cannot make their labor profitable, but they furnish them to us, and then, after they are paid for, deny our right of possession. He did not think the slave trade so horrible as it had been represented, but he was not in favor of its prosecution by this country, nor was the South in favor of it. Last Winter, a resolution was introduced into Congress by Mr. ORR, a true Southern man, declaring strongly against the revival of the slave trade, and it passed almost unanimously, nearly the entire Southern representation voting for it.

We could not remain to the close of Mr. B.'s remarks, but we heard sufficient to satisfy us that the wool will fly when he gets among the "screechers." Boston Common will experience a new sensation when his voice is heard upon it, or we are greatly mistaken.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared every week, expressly for the NEW-YORK DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, *and* WEEKLY TIMES, *by a careful and experienced Reporter.*

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1858.

The principal Market Places are the

WASHINGTON DROVE-YARDS, 44TH-STREET; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street; and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River Boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING JAN. 26, 1858.

YARDS.	BEEVES. In market to-day.	BEEVES. Receipts for the week.	Milch Cows.	Veal Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Swine.
Washington Drove-Yards, Forty-fourth-st.	2072	2072	12	181	943	1480
Browning's, Sixth-street	.....	80	13	14	2139	.....
Chamberlin's Robinson-st.	.....	101	72	93	3185	.....
O'Brien's, Sixth-street	.....	136	106	34	613	.....
Sales reported at Bergen	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for week	2072	2739	203	312	6879	1480
Last week	1950	2940	208	346	7981	1557

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1857 3,143
Receipts for the corresponding week last year 3,977

A. M. ALLERTON, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards received, as follows:

CONVEYANCE.	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veal.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
Erie Railroad	719	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson River Railroad	880	.....	.....	.....	1480
Hudson River Boats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Railroad	373	12	181	943	.....
New-Haven Railroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camden & Amboy R. R.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
On Foot	100	.....	.....	.....	.....

The following is the report of the live stock over the New-York and Erie Railroad for the week ending Wednesday, Jan. 27:

Cattle, head ..... 2,332 | Hogs, head 9,373
Sheep, head ..... 2,987 |

Receipt of Hogs at Hudson River Drove Yard; Thirty seventh-street, for week ending Jan. 27, 1858:

By Erie Railroad	8,653
By Hudson River Railroad	3,918
By Camden and Amboy	1,039
From Bergen via Erie Railroad	157
Total	13,747

The Cattle at Forty-fourth-street were derived from the following sources:

Ohio	574	Missouri	—
New-York	878	Pennsylvania	—
Illinois	142	Texas	—
Kentucky	286	Connecticut	—
Indiana	148	Michigan	—
Virginia	54	New-Jersey	—
Iowa	—	Cherokee Nation	—

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed or estimated alive, the dead weight is reckoned at a certain number of pounds to the 100 lbs. of live weight, as agreed upon. The general rule in this market for medium cattle is 56 lbs. to the 100; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The *average* prices to-day, as compared with last week, are ½c.@½c. lower.

We quote:

PRICES OF BEEF AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

	To-day.	Last Week.
Premium Cattle	11c. @11½c.	10½c.@11c.
First quality	9¾c.@10c.	10c. @10½c.
Medium quality	8¼c.@ 8¾c.	8½c.@ 9c.
Poor quality	7c. @ 7½c.	7c. @ 7½c.
Poorest quality	6c. @ 7c.	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices	8c. @10c.	8c. @10c
Average of all sales	8¼c.@ 8¾c.	8½c.@ 8¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 7c.@9½c.

REMARKS ON THE BEEF MARKET.

The total receipts of cattle, for the various City markets, for the week past, 2,739 head, falls 211 below the preceding week; 404 below the average for 1857, and 1,248 below the corresponding week last year. But the supply in market, to-day, appeared to be fully equal to the current demand, and even more, since with a decline upon last week's rates, there were some 200 or more in the yards at Forty-fourth-street unsold this evening..... The general quality of the Beef cattle offered to-day, was an improvement upon last week, though there were more than meet of the scalawag order. We quote the extra quality higher than last Wednesday, simply because these cattle were intrinsically better. What may be called good cattle, sold at about the same figures, while on common and inferior grades there was a decline of about ½c. ₱ lb. on the estimated net weight, with the estimated weights favoring the purchasers, as is always the case in a dull or declining market. Toward evening the sales were decidedly dull. Taking the entire sales of the day together, we average the decline about ½c.@¾c., which just equals the advance of the previous market-day... The Eastern buyers purchased more freely at Albany the past week, and we heard of between 600 and 700 cattle going over the Western Railroad, toward Brighton, Providence, &c..... There seemed to be a good impression, among all classes, that to-day's rates were above what they will average for some time to come, and that it would not be safe for dealers to buy upon the calculation of getting better prices hereafter. There were several lots sold to-day, which were bought from six to twelve months since, on the strength of the then ruling or average prices here. But the material decline, and the advance in freights, have fully, and often more than eaten up the feed and increased weights, leaving the feeders decidedly out of pocket. A little estimate will show this. Suppose the price to have declined 2c. ₱ lb. on the net weight. Taking a drove of 100 cattle, that would dress 800 lbs. each, would give a loss of $1,600, if we allow the increase of weight to just pay the cost of feeding.

The table below and the special notes following will give the derivation of the principal lots on sale at Forty-fourth-street, with their general quality, and other matters of interest. These tables, &c., are condensed from copious notes made during a personal examination of the yards, continued through the entire day:

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
34	Ohio	Fordsman	Hoag & Sherman.
30	N. Y.	Farmers	Hoag & Sherman.
46	N. Y.	Several owners	M. Philips.
36	N. Y.	Wm. Felt	T. White & Son.
33	Ohio	E. A. Van Tassel	T White & Son.
55	Ohio	Z. Vesey	Mead & Holcomb.
20	N. Y.	S. G. Woodruff	Mead & Holcomb.
43	N. Y.	R Smith	Vail & Carey.
45	Ky.	J. S. Lillard	S. Smith.
18	N. Y.	J. Bates	Owner.
57	N. Y.	Dudley & Briggs	Geo. A. Toffey.
50	Ohio	D. Pettit	Westheimer & Bro.
69	Ohio	Morehouse & Gilchrist	Westheimer & Bro.
62	O. & N. Y.	Wm. Tilden and o hers	Miller, Har'g & Gur.
66	Ky.	Duncan & McConnell	S. Ucry.
70	Va & c.	R. Murray	Owner.
41	O. & N. Y.	Several owners	Wheaton & Gur.
22	N. Y.	G. Teed	Owner.
60	N Y & M.	Several owners	Geo. Ayrault.
35	Ind.	Loder & Jackson	Allerton & Myers.
63	Ind.	Howlett & Co	Allerton & Myers.
58	N Y & c	Several owners	Shepard & Co.
68	Ky.	Gray & Parks	Bud. & Eastman.
69	Ohio	Cook & Miller	Bud. & Eastman.
34	Ohio	S. S. Lindsay	Owner.
18	N. Y.	Doty & Walling	Owners.
26	N. Y.	Cary & Cornell	Owners.
29	N. Y.	T. M. Vail	Owner.
32	Ill.	A. R. Cushman	Geo. Ayrault.
20	N. Y.	I. Symonds	Owner.
13	N. Y.	Williams & Cobb	Owners.
35	N. Y.	R H. Hume	Owner.
63	Ky.	C. Kahn	H Eckstein.
20	Ohio	S. R. Graves	Owner.
41	N. Y.	R. Smith	T. M. Vail.
20	N. Y.	P. Dolan	Owner.
154	Va.	Seymour	B. Bartram.
35	Ohio	L. Reed	T. White
31	Ohio	Geo Mitchell	Bud. & Eastman.
22	Ohio	A. B. Pegue	Wm. H. Harris.
22	N Y	Wm Smith	Owner.
110	Ohio	R. R. Seymour	Bartram & Merritt.
63	Ind	A. A. Howlett	H. Myers.
142	Ill	Wm. H. Harris	Owner.
180	Ill, &c.	Several owners	Beach & Bray.
52	N. Y.	Valentine & Martin	Owners.

HOAG & SHERMAN were selling 34 good Ohio steers for FORDSMAN, at 9c @10c. Estimated weight 700 lbs., net. Also, 30 Dutchess County cattle for neighboring farmers at similar prices.

M. PHILIPS sold for several parties, 46 fair New-York Cattle at 8¾c.@9c.

GEO. SAGE sold, mostly at Bergen, 113 New-York and Ohio Cattle, of varied quality and weights, at 7c. @10c. They belonged to different parties.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold 55 lightish Ohio steers for Z. VESEY, which footed up 9¼c. ₱ lb. They were of medium to good quality, ra'ed at 575 lbs., net. Also, 20 good Cattle for S. G. WOODRUFF, of Livingston County, N. Y., at 9c.@10c. Estimated weight 850 lbs., net.

W. T. BAKER, of Monroe County, N. Y., started with a drove, but sold all but one pair at Albany, for 5c. ₱ lb., gross weight. The pair brought here were 5 years old, red and white Durhams, fed by G. ROOT, of Livingston County, and costing, last Spring, $160. They were a splendid pair, weighing at home near 6,000 lbs. gross, and judged to dress 3,400 lbs. of beef. WM. FLORENCE bought them for $360, or less than 11c. ₱ lb. We regret that the owner should lose $100 and nearly a year's feeding on them. Prices were then, say May 1, about 3c. higher than now.

J. A. MERRITT was selling 47 Ohio Cattle for R. R. SEYMOUR at 8c.@9c., and a few State Cattle at similar prices, with the exception of one very extra fat pair fed by D. MERRETT, of Portchester, N. Y., for which L. ANDERSON paid 11½c. ₱ lb., to be weighed. They were splendid animals, weighing 44,000 lbs. gross in the country. They were estimated at 2,000 lbs. net. They cost $240 last June, and will probably bring about $300 by weight.

BUDLONG & EASTMAN were selling 15 of MITCHEL'S good Ohio Cattle, rated 825 lbs. net, at 9½c.; and 68 coarse, thin Kentucky Steers for GRAY & PARKS at 8c. Home weight, 1,200 lbs. Also, 69 Ohio Cattle for COOK & MILLER at 7½c.@9¼c. These last were very uneven in weight and quality.

ALLERTON & MYERS were disposing of 35 Indiana Steers, of medium grade, for LODER & JACKSON, at 8c. @9c., and 63 fair Steers from the same State, for HOWLETT & Co., at 8¼c.@9c. The latter were rated at 50 lbs. net.

E. H. SHEPARD & Co. were selling several lots, first among which were 12 very fine Cattle, owned by one BAILEY, of Livingston County, N. Y. Eight of these brought $915, or about 10¾c. ₱ lb.

R. MURRAY was selling on his own account 70 head of Virginia, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey Cattle, at 9c.@10c. They were of fair to very good quality, rating 800 lbs. net. P. W. LOWEREE took 5 of the choice at $106 each, or about 10c.

DUNBAR & MCCONNELL, of Clark County, Ky., contributed 66 fairish Steers of 675 lbs. net, for which S. ULERY was getting 8½c. @9¼c.

D. PETTIT forwarded 50 fine Steers from Marion County, Ohio, weighing at home 1,350 lbs. WESTHEIMER & BRO. were getting $66 each, or near 10c. ₱ lb., for them.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, *usually with their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and vary greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $40 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $20@$25. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations.

There is an increased inactivity among these markets, owing in part to the depressed state of the beef market. Milkmen retain cows which they otherwise would sell for beef and buy fresh ones.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 12 fresh cows which sold slowly at $30@$40 for good, and $50@$60 for extra animals. Market very dull.

BROWNING reports receipts of 13 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $30@$40 for good, with no extras in market. Prices remain as last week, with even duller sales.

CHAMBERLIN reports 72 Milch Cows, selling at $25@ $35 for common; $40@$50 for good; and $50@$60 for extras.

O'BRIEN reports 106 Milch Cows, selling at $25@$30 for common; $35@$45 for good, and $50@$60 for extras. There is an over supply, with a dull, slow market; excepting to chance customers, buying fancy cows, prices are even lower than last week. A very good cow can be bought for $50.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. "Bobs"—that is, Calves a few days old—are usually sold by the head at such prices as can be agreed upon, sometimes for but little more than the skin is worth. The principal places of sale are ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S.

With rather a short supply prices are tending upward in a slight degree. The markets are all cleared up, with a demand for more.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 181 Veal Calves, selling at 6½c.@7c. for good animals. The supply is short, and sales are readily made at higher figures.

BROWNING reports receipts of 14 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@7c. Short supply at former prices.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 83 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c.

O'BRIEN reports 34 Veal Calves, selling at 6c.@7½c. There is a short supply. Market quick at advanced rates.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality. When they are sold by weight, it is usually the *net* weight, which is ordinarily one-half what they weigh when alive, the pelt and offal making the other half. If fat and small-boned, they will dress 55 lbs., and in some cases 60 lbs., ₱ hundred. The average run is about one-half the live weight.

The footings of the City markets give a decline from last week of about 1,100 head. Prices are gradually advancing, although it takes good Sheep-dressing off about 50 lbs., to bring $5.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 943 Sheep and Lambs, selling at 9c.@10c., and a few 11c. ₱ lb., net weight. BOWLES & STEPHENSON report sales of 400 head, at $3 25@$6 each. The market is quiet, with a moderate supply.

BROWNING reports receipts of 2,138 Sheep and Lambs, selling generally at 8c.@9c. ₱ lb., net weight. A few extra Sheep brought 10c @11c. The market is moderately supplied with Sheep of fair quality. There is a gradual advance in prices, although slow.

CHAMBERLIN reports receipts of 3,185 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $3@$5@$8 ₱ head.

O'BRIEN reports sales of 613 Sheep and Lambs by REED & MCGRAW, as follows:

93 Sheep sold for	$476 18	198 Sheep sold for	$494 62
113 Sheep sold for	521 78	26 Sheep sold for	171 25
183 Sheep sold for	703 55		

Sheep Brokers' sales at BROWNING'S for the week ending Jan 26:

Jas. McCARTY (agent) reports sales of			
6 Sheep at	$4 00	27 Sheep at	$6 00
79 Sheep at	3 25	20 Sheep at	6 00
54 Sheep at	3 50	49 Sheep at	4 62
61 Sheep at	3 50	40 Sheep at	4 62
32 Sheep at	3 37	83 Sheep at	4 50
40 Sheep at	5 25	226 Sheep at	4 25
48 Sheep at	3 25		

$21 00	$162 00
256 75	120 00
189 00	226 62
213 50	185 00
108 00	273 50
210 00	960 50
156 00	

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ₱ lb. gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses. Arrivals are just sufficient to meet the demands without materially varying the figures from last week. The very mild weather is opposed to active packing operations.

ALLERTON reports receipts of 1,480 hogs during the past week. Prices range at 5c.@5¼c., gross, and 6¾c.@6½c., net, ₱ lb. Receipts have been tolerably free, but all were sold to-day.

G. W. DORMAN, commission merchant, Nos. 5 and 6 Centre-row, West Washington Market, reports:

	Gross.	Net.
Heavy Prime Western Hogs	5¾@5¾	6¾@6¾
Light Western Hogs	4¾@5¼	6¼@6¾
York State Hogs	5 @5½	6¾ @7
Distillery Hogs	4½@4¾	5¾@5¾

Fair daily arrivals have a tendency to retain the market at the above quotations. The demand is in proportion to the receipts.

Live Stock Market Reports.

BUFFALO MARKET, Jan. 26.—There has been a little more firmness the past week in Cattle and Live Hogs, and prices are maintained with a shade advance. The increased demand for Pork and Beef for export has in part contributed to this result. We give the returns we have received:

Receipts at the Elk-street Drove Yards, (H. Sessions,) for the week ending Jan. 24, 1858.

From.	Cattle.	Hogs.
Ohio	103	275
New-York	39	—
Totals	137	275
Shipped for Eastern Markets	117	100
Taken for Buffalo Markets	20	175
Totals	137	275

The sales of Cattle at these yards at 3½c.@4½c. ₱ lb., live weight. The demand was only from city butchers. Hogs sold to the same purpose at 4½c.@ 5c., live weight, for heavy. During the week 140 head of nice Cattle were picked for the New-York market, but at prices we did not learn.

At another yard, about last Wednesday, 200 Live Hogs, averaging 250 lbs., sold at 4½c. These were, we believe, to go East. Also, a fine lot from Kentucky, averaging 342 lbs., sold at 4¾c., live weight, to a city butcher. Afterwards 250 head, averaging 250 lbs., at 4½c., and another 100, same average, at same price.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1858.

The prices given in our report from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

The Produce Markets continue depressed,—the warm, open weather favoring fresh arrivals. There is an overstock of such roots and vegetables as are usually frozen up, or inaccessible at this season. Turnips, especially, are a drug, sales of rutabagas being made at 37c.@50c. ₱ bbl., while quantities of the flat varieties are bought up for cattle feed at about 25c. ₱ bbl.

There have been few fresh arrivals of Nova Scotia potatoes, but these with the receipts from the surrounding country keep the markets tolerably supplied.

Spinach and other "greens" are abundant. The present warm weather starts them into growth.

Cabbages and celery are in large supply with a dull demand.

Parsnips with other root crops are plenty and cheap

Apples are unchanged, with but little activity in the demand. They range mainly from $3 to $3 50 ₱ bbl., in lots, embracing various qualities.

Butter continues depressed, with an ample stock on hand. The open Winter affects the trade unfavorably. Pretty good dairies sell with difficulty at 15c @18c., while only a few of the very best packages bring 22c.@25c. ₱ lb.

Poultry is less abundant, and prices have advanced. Our quotations are for that which is received in good order. Much of the Western comes in poor condition and sells for lower prices

Eggs are greatly depressed, with heavy receipts. The "biddies" have doubtless mistaken the present open weather for Spring, and commenced laying in earnest. Ohio is sending on some 200 bbls. per day, and they are coming from Baltimore *through* Philadelphia to this market. A large proportion of these are fresh. We can to-day only quote fresh at 14c., and limed at 10c. ₱ dozen. They will doubtless fluctuate from these prices.

Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl	$2 25	@	$2 50
Potatoes—Northern Mercer, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—Jersey Mercers, ₱ bbl	3 25	@	3 75
Potatoes—Peach Blow, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Potatoes—Whites, ₱ bbl	—	@	2 25
Potatoes—California, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Potatoes—Round Red, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Potatoes—Carters, Lowland, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Potatoes—Carters, Upland, ₱ bbl	2 75	@	3 50
Potatoes—Nova Scotia, ₱ bushel	85	@	90
Potatoes—Sweet, Delaware, ₱ bbl	—	@	5 00
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 37
Onions—White, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Beets—₱ bbl	—	@	1 50
Carrots—₱ bbl	—	@	1 50
Parsnips—₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Salsify—₱ dozen bunches	75	@	—
Cranberries—Common, ₱ bbl	8 00	@	8 50
Cranberries—Extra, ₱ bbl	9 00	@	9 50
Chestnuts—₱ bushel	2 00	@	2 50
Hickory Nuts—₱ bushel	2 00	@	—
Black Walnuts—₱ bush	1 00	@	—
Peanuts—Va., ₱ bushel	70	@	90
Peanuts—Wilmington, ₱ bushel	1 00	@	1 12
Apples—Common, ₱ bbl	2 50	@	3 00
Apples—Gilliflower, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 25
Apples—Spitzenberg, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 50
Apples—Greenings, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Apples—Talman Sweets, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Apples—Dried Southern, ₱ lb	5	@	5½
Apples—Dried Northern, ₱ lb	6½	@	7½
Peaches—Dried, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Turnips—Rutabagas, ₱ bbl	37	@	50
Turnips—Flat, ₱ bbl	25	@	37
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₱ 100	25 00	@	30 00
Squashes—Marrow, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Cabbages—₱ 100	2 00	@	4

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 28, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price two cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $3 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent to us for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., arrived at this port last evening. She brings no intelligence of the missing steamship *Ariel*. The news from Europe, which is four days later, is, in a political sense, unimportant. We learn from Spain that the Queen, in her message to the Cortes, had alluded to the present difficulty with Mexico, but the purport of her remarks is not given in the telegram. Great preparations were going on in England for the approaching marriage of the Princess Royal. The process of launching the *Leviathan* had been continued with success, though the operation was not completed when the *Kangaroo* left.

The India and China mails reached London on the afternoon of the 12th inst. They confirm the death of General HAVELOCK. The reported defeat of General WINDHAM by the Gwalior mutineers is, however, contradicted. It was the rebels who were defeated. They afterwards suffered a second defeat from Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, and again a third from Brigadier GRANT, and were then considered as thoroughly used up. Accounts from China say that the British attack on Canton was on the eve of being commenced.

The United States mail steamship *Moses Taylor*, with the California mails of Jan. 5, and over a million and a half in treasure, also arrived at this port last night. There is no news of special importance from the Pacific. The town of Downieville had been destroyed by fire, and the loss is estimated at $500 000. There was quite a Mormon war fever in California, and volunteers were being organized all over the State, in the expectation of a general war with the followers of BRIGHAM. Accounts brought by individuals direct from the Great Salt Lake, confirm previous reports that the Mormons were determined upon hostilities. By this arrival we have also later intelligence from Central and South America. The negotiations in regard to the Transit route have been revived, but it does not yet appear which of the contestants for the prize will come off victorious. The difficulties between Costa Rica and Nicaragua have been settled by a treaty, which will be found elsewhere. We have no reliable intelligence of the ratification of the Yrisarri treaty, though there were rumors to that effect. Our Panama correspondent gives a very full and interesting summary of news from all the Central American and South Pacific States.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution, which referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, authorizing a Commission to inquire into the condition of affairs in Utah before force is resorted to. The joint resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, relative to Kansas affairs, ware presented by Mr. PUGH, and after some debate were tabled and ordered to be printed. A substitute for the Pacific Railroad bill was presented from the minority of the Select Committee on the subject. The Army bill was then considered, and a substitute providing for five new regiments, according to the recommendation of the Secretary of War, was rejected, 38 to 8. The debate on the bill took a somewhat wide range, and was not concluded. In the House a resolution was adopted, calling on the President for information relative to the origin of the Utah expedition. After a rambling debate in Committee of the Whole on the Printing Deficiency bill, a partial report was made by the Committee on Elections in reference to the Ohio contested-election case, declaring it inexpedient to allow Mr. CAMPBELL more time to take testimony. By resolution of the House, Mr. VALLENDIGHAM is admitted to the floor and allowed the privilege of speaking during the pendency of his claim.

There was a perfect rush of business in both houses of the Legislature yesterday. Mr. ALVORD assumed his position as Speaker of the Assembly. His address on taking the Chair, was characterized by the utmost good taste, and was calculated to prepossess the members in his favor. Most of the business done was merely preliminary.

The Board of Councilmen last evening took up the special order—the report of the Finance Committee on the tax levy. The majority and minority reports were read. After a protracted debate upon the majority report, section by section, it was adopted, with some amendments. A reduction of $49,000 upon the appropriation for the Russ pavement was made, $900 for "copying judgments" was struck out, $37,700 deducted from the expense on lamps and gas, the item "for printing" reduced from $85,000 to $40 000, and "real estate expenses" reduced by $78,365 82. Money was appropriated for Station-houses in the Fifteenth and Twenty-first Wards, also for increased clerk hire, besides which $15,000 was voted for the grading of Mount Morris square, and $125,000, instead of a former appropriation of $78,000, for iron pavement. The reduction altogether amounts to nearly $120,000. Both reports favored Ex-Mayor WOOD'S claim of $10,000, for expenses incurred in the litigation of the questions arising out of the Metropolitan Police Law.

The Aldermanic Committee on Corruptions met yesterday, and partially considered the recent reports, made by D. D. CONOVER, Esq., of frauds in the Street Department. The Committee as to the charge that HENRY ERBEN had received $9,000 more than had been awarded, considered it clear, and requested the Corporation Counsel to commence proceedings for a return of the money. Mr. BUSTEED, who was present, said that a suit against Mr. ERBEN had already been commenced. The Fifty-fourth and Fifty-second-street cases were in part examined. A number of witnesses were sworn, who corroborated Mr. CONOVER'S statements. The Committee then adjourned to Monday at 2 P. M.

The annual Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of this State shows the following results for the year ending on the 1st inst.: Number of children attending school, 832,735; number of school districts in the State, 12,000; teachers employed, 31,563, of whom 19,111 are females; school-houses in the State, 11,492, an increase of 1,249 over the previous year. The highest rate of school-tax is paid by New-York City and county, and the lowest is Warren. In the school libraries there are 1,377,933 volumes—less than last year. The total receipts of the year were $3,403,149; expenditures, $3,299,898 93; balance unexpended, upwards of $100,000. The Superintendent offers a variety of suggestions concerning the school system, disclaiming any wish to see any radical alteration of existing laws, but recommending the establishment of a new fiscal year, in order that future reports may not be in fact a year old, suggesting that the trusteeship and inspectorships be regulated, and favoring the application of the State Teachers' Association for an act of incorporation.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday, when the new *ex-officio* member, WILLIAM JELLINGHAWS, Esq., President of the German Society, took his seat at the Board. No business of importance was transacted.

A squad of the Mayor's police, on Tuesday night, made a descent upon a model artist establishment at No. 13 Howard-street. The "artists," who were going through their exhibitions at the time, were taken greatly aback at the intrusion, and scampered wildly in every direction to get out of the way, as also did the patrons of the place. Yesterday the proprietor of the place was required to give bail to answer for keeping a disorderly house, while the "artists" were each given a "home on the Island" for six months. Mayor TIEMANN expresses a determination to break up every similar establishment in the City.

The Greenwich-street outrage and murder case occupied the attention of the Court of Oyer and Terminer the whole of yesterday, though nothing was done beyond the impanelling of eleven out of twelve jurors. On Monday, it will be remembered O'CONNELL and TOOLE, the alleged ringleaders in the outrage, pleaded guilty to Manslaughter in the First Degree. Yesterday O'CONNELL withdrew his plea, and threw himself on the verdict of a jury. The entire panel and about four hours were exhausted, and only eleven jurors were obtained. The trial will probably occupy the rest of the week.

The Taylor elopement case was finished yesterday. Mrs. TAYLOR was put on the stand, and stated that she voluntarily married TAYLOR, but that since the marriage she had heard things about him which made her dislike to live with him. She said she was under no restraint, but she did not desire to live with her husband at all, and desired no communication with him.

The young man who shot himself Tuesday evening in the shooting-gallery attached to Lafayette Hall, proved to be LEWIS BEARDSLEY, a resident of Madison, Wisconsin, and clerk in the office of the Wisconsin Secretary of State. He has been stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel in this City about three weeks, and during the last few days had been confined to his room from illness. The Jury who sat at the inquest upon the body rendered a verdict that he shot himself while temporarily deranged. The deceased was a nephew of Judge BEARDSLEY, of Utica. He has left a wife and child in Wisconsin.

A warrant for the arrest of J. B. SMITH, late of the Comptroller's office, was issued on Tuesday by Judge RUSSELL; at a late hour last evening no report of an arrest had been made to the Police Head-quarters.

Two river thieves, on Tuesday night boarded a vessel lying at a dock near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn side, and stole several bags of grain. Officers DANIEL and FRANK KELLY, of the Second Precinct, started in pursuit of them, but after an exciting chase they escaped. The officers fired several shots at the fugitives and they think one of them was wounded.

The Marine Bank of Hoboken was first opened for business on the 11th of this month. It closed again on Tuesday night with the arrest of Mr. LEWIS M. VAN EATEN, the President, on a charge of embezzlement and swindling.

The General Markets, yesterday, ruled quiet. Flour was dull and heavy,—though the receipts were limited. Wheat was held above the views of buyers, and was inactive. A moderate business was transacted in Corn at strengthening prices. Provisions were in fair request, but were rather less buoyant, especially Pork, which closed languidly, with more offering. Groceries exhibited no really new feature. The auction sales resulted satisfactorily. Cotton was without any improvement, pending the receipt of later news from Europe. No important change was discernable in freights. The number of vessels in port was 582 of all classes.

The Cattle Markets were fairly supplied yesterday. A few extra animals sold at a trifling advance. Good cattle varied little from last week, while common and inferior grades declined about ½c. per pound on the net or estimated dressed weight. The average decline of the day on all sales was about ¼c. to ½c., with 200 cattle unsold at evening.

Light Wanted on the Mormon Difficulty.

We are very glad to learn that a resolution was adopted yesterday in Congress, on the motion of Mr. ZOLLICOFFER, of Tennessee, calling on the President for information in relation to the difficulty with the Mormons, as to the causes for the Utah Expedition, and whether BRIGHAM YOUNG is actually in a state of rebellion or resistance to the United States authorities. The resolution will probably elicit some highly interesting information, and furnish the people with satisfactory reasons for the extraordinary preparations which appear to be on foot for sending a great military force to Salt Lake City. We have had an abundance of reports of Mormon outrages, and we are bound to believe that there are satisfactory reasons for the military expedition to Utah; but all the information that has been given to the public has been of a rather vague character, and much of it has come through channels which justify a suspicion that it has been considerably exaggerated. What the public desire to know, and have a right to demand, is an official statement of the actual facts of the case, what the aggressive or rebelious acts of the Mormons have been, and what course the Government intends to pursue towards that portion of our people.

The general feeling of the people of the Union in all sections, and of all sects and parties, is so decidedly adverse to the Mormons, that the Government is not likely to be held to a very strict account for its acts towards them, even though they should be utterly exterminated, or driven from their present resting-place. But there should be the greatest caution against the perpetration of any unauthorized acts of violence towards these deluded and fanatical disciples of the Mormon Prophet, for it would be sure to produce a sympathy for them and a reaction in their favor in the popular mind which would infallibly tend to strengthen their hands and make them more formidable, and the difficulty of dealing with them greater than ever.

It is very desirable, therefore, that the people should be informed as to the true state of the Mormon question, and what the Government intends to do towards its solution. The manner in which the Kansas question has been treated by the Administration is not calculated to inspire the public with the highest confidence in the wisdom and prudence of the President in disposing of the Mormon difficulty. We are very glad, therefore, that Mr. ZOLLICOFFER has asked for more light on the subject, and we await the President's reply to the call with no small degree of interest. Kansas has not lacked for friends, and active and powerful ones, too, yet we see how difficult it has been to secure justice for her. But Utah has no friends at all; the whole country, North, South, East and West, Democrats, Republicans and "Americans," are all equally hostile to her, and there cannot, therefore, be the slightest reason for suppressing any information which the Government may possess respecting her, or of keeping back from the people what policy is intended to be pursued against her people and their religious rulers.

When these things shall be known we shall be better able to judge of the propriety of the Utah expedition, and of the new force which is to be sent out from the Pacific side of the country, than we can now.

IMPOSITIONS IN THE NAME OF THE PRESS.—We observe that the Clerk of the State Assembly recently announced the list of Reporters to whom seats had been assigned,—and among the names we notice that of "H. C. PAIGE, N. Y. TIMES." This makes it proper for us to say that there is no such person connected with the TIMES in any capacity; and the presiding officers of the two Houses will oblige us, as well as do themselves a service, by not charging to our account any facilities and courtesies they may extend to persons who use our name without the slightest authority.

There is always, both at Albany and Washington, a crowd of persons anxious to be recognized as Reporters for the Press. One reason of this is, that they receive certain allowances for stationery, and another is that it gives them great facilities for lobbying. In the accounts recently published from the Comptroller of Brooklyn, there was a charge of $250 paid to JOHN S. NAFEW, for "taking care of the interests of Brooklyn." We observe that Mr. NAFEW is among the persons to whom seats have been assigned as Reporters in the State Assembly,—though it is added "no paper named." Half-a-dozen others occupy seats in the same way and for similar purposes.

The presiding officers of the two Houses owe it to themselves, as well as to the Press, to put a stop to these practices, which are impositions upon both.

The English in India—General Windham and his Alleged Defeat.

Intelligence in modern times travels more swiftly, indeed, but not, therefore, more surely than it used to do in the days of mail-coaches and sailing-packets. The "light-outspeeding telegraph" not seldom bears falsehood on its beams, and our only practical advantage over our fathers is, perhaps, to be found in the celerity with which the truth is now enabled to pursue, if it cannot quite overtake, its fleet antagonist. Had the Kansas troubles of 1856, for instance, taken place in a land without a steam-engine or an electrical battery, the angry sections of the Atlantic seaboard might have been precipitated at a dozen different junctures into an irremediable collision, on the strength of tidings which forty-eight hours of railway traveling were sure to strip of their portentous significance, and arrest in their career of mischief.

And when we consider how remote India is from the Western World, and how many a weary mile of almost primitive journeying separates the great centres of the Bengal Mutiny and the Indian war from the points at which England touches by the sea her far-away empire, it is vastly more surprising that the current of intelligence which has been steadily flowing westward for near six months, of the most intense and varied excitement, should have been so uniform and even in its general accuracy, than that a story so disastrous to the interests, and so humiliating to the pride of England, as the report of General WINDHAM'S defeat near Cawnpore, should have traveled from Calcutta to London with vitality enough to puzzle the best-informed, and to inflict a serious injury upon the reputation of an officer justly distinguished and esteemed. It now appears from the mails brought yesterday by the steamer *Kangaroo*, that General WINDHAM was never defeated at all, and that the rumor of his repulse by the Gwalior Contingent, evidently grew up out of a confused report at Calcutta, of the actual proceedings at Cawnpore during the few days which preceded the utter destruction of that mutinous force by Sir COLIN CAMPBELL.

The Gwalior Contingent, which is a body of about 14,000 men, raised in the dominions of SCINDIAH, and supported as an auxiliary English army at the expense of that Prince, ever since the victories of Maharajpore in 1843, brought him under the military *surveillance* of England, manifested a disposition hostile to the English authority at an early stage of the mutiny in Bengal, and endeavored to persuade the Maharafat SCINDIAH himself to march at their head upon Delhi or Lucknow. The strength of the town of Gwalior as a fortress, and its near proximity to the then menaced city of Agra, with the great influence exerted by SCINDIAH throughout Centre Hindostan made this display on the part of his contingent very important, and probably no one circumstance has done so much to confirm the confidence of intelligent Englishmen in the ultimate restoration of order throughout India as the firm opposition of SCINDIAH to the entreaties of these mutineers. This opposition was not merely passive. SCINDIAH raised an army among his subjects and held the mutinous contingent in check until after the fall of Delhi, when they retreated from Gwalior and marched in the direction of Lucknow. On the 26th of November they were in the vicinity of Cawnpore, approaching, it would now appear, by two roads. General WINDHAM, who had left the post in search of them, came up with their 1st division, about 3,000 strong, on that day, at a place about eight miles distant from Cawnpore, attacked and routed them, taking all their guns except one light field-piece. On the next day, the whole remaining force of the contingent, swelled by accessions from various quarters, assaulted the encampments of the 34th, 82d and 88th English Regiments at Nawabgunge, the scene of the lamented HAVELOCK'S brilliant victories, and were apparently successful in forcing those regiments to retire into their entrenchments, leaving their tents to be burned by the enemy. On the next day, the British made a sortie and captured two 18-pounder guns, after a good deal of severe fighting, in which the 64th Regiment suffered severely. In this position, matters seem to have remained, the small army of General WINDHAM, about 2,500 strong, holding out against the whole Gwalior Contingent with its allies, gathered from all the disaffected districts of Central India through which it had advanced, until Dec. 6, when Sir COLIN CAMPBELL came up, attacked the besiegers, and completely defeated them with but a slight loss on his own part. Their camp, camp equipage, ammunition, trains, cattle and sixteen guns, fell into the hands of the English, and General HOPE GRANT, pursuing the fugitives from the field of battle, overtook them near the Jumna at Calpee, and entirely dispersed them, capturing 15 additional guns without losing a single man of his own forces. In fact the route, both moral and material, of the insurgents seems to have been absolute and final.

The English journals, which were so swift to pronounce upon the strategic incapacity of one of their own Generals, will now, we presume, repair the wrong they have done General WINDHAM, if they cannot hope to mend the damage inflicted upon their own *prestige* by so flagrant an exhibition of impatience and injustice. The news of the actual state of affairs reached England too late for comment by the press before the sailing of the *Kangaroo*; but the tone of the leading journals in regard to India was prevailingly confident, and no hints of despondency mingled with the general grief which still continues to be expressed, as it must long continue to be felt, over the dispensation by which the heroic HAVELOCK was taken from the scene of his faithful and noble labors at the very moment when the earthly rewards of them were awaiting him in the honorable exultation of his nearest friends and the grateful admiration, not of his own country alone, but of the civilized world.

United States Treasury Buildings.

There is no department of the Government in which there have been such great and important changes during the past ten years as in that of the Treasury. Not in relation to the internal management of the Department, for that, in truth, has undergone less change than any other, but in relation to the expenditures for building purposes. These have been enormous, and startling from this magnitude. According to the official report emanating from the Office of Construction, it appears that the entire expenditure of the Government for buildings belonging to the Treasury Department, such as Custom-houses, and Marine Hospitals, amounted to not quite $4,000,000, up to the year 1850; while from that period up to the close of the last session there had been appropriated for similar purposes over $18,000,000, and $9,000,000 are now required to complete the buildings now in process of construction. One building alone, the Custom-house at New-Orleans, will cost more than all the expenditures of the Department for building purposes from the commencement of the Government to the year 1850. This is something like progress, and it shows that there has either been a most reckless waste of the public money, or else the country must have been enriched by the addition to its public edifices of some very magnificent structures. We know that very little of this immense outlay of money has been expended here, and, with the exception of the New-Orleans Custom-House, and the Treasury Buildings in San Francisco, there have been no great edifices reared anywhere. There must have been enormous jobbing somewhere to get rid of so much of the public money. The engineer in charge of the Office of Construction, Major BOWMAN, says in his report, that during the past five years expensive Custom-houses and Post-offices have been built, the revenue of which will not pay the expense of collecting it, and that Marine Hospitals have been erected at a great expense, the patients in which are not so numerous as the physicians and nurses attached to them, while at other points where hospitals are required, the accommodations are not sufficient for half the patients that apply for admission. In addition to the unfinished buildings, which require $9,000,000 to complete them, there are applications for an additional number, which will require an appropriation of $6,000,000 more. We should say that this was a department of the Government that would well repay a pretty thorough investigation. At all events, it would be prudent, in the present condition of the Treasury, to finish the buildings in progress before any others are undertaken.

INGRATITUDE.—This is a very wicked world, after all. Ingratitude, envy, jealousy, malice, and all sorts of uncharitableness, constantly spring up in quarters where they are least expected. Poor BENNETT furnishes a touching example of this. We published the other day a long article by one of his admirers, defending him from malicious aspersions:—we excluded, for the sake of doing him justice, a great deal of much more valuable matter from our columns, and subjected ourselves to the general suspicion that we were trying to curry favor with him. Yet he snaps and snarls at us in return, as if we had been heaping live coals on his head or pouring hot water on his back.

A good deal of his anger is probably due to a misapprehension on his part. He thinks we are inclined to speak disparagingly of his "personal appearance." He says we deny that he is "good looking." This is an entire mistake. There may be, it is true, a variety of opinions on the subject, for personal beauty is proverbially a topic on which men will differ. But we have said nothing against BENNETT'S charms of feature or of form. Indeed, we do not consider him (comparatively speaking) at all ill-looking. If he would only act as well as he looks, he would find plenty of people willing to speak to him when they meet him in the street.

But the fact is, poor BENNETT is strangely and unaccountably *vain* of his personal beauty, and is therefore exceedingly sensitive to remarks which seem to squint that way. This is a decided weakness in so old and experienced a person,—one that poor BENNETT ought to be ashamed of. But it grows on him, and he is twice as touchy on the subject as he was thirty or forty years ago. We have heard, indeed, that he is now in treaty with a company who propose, on account of his general beauty of form and feature, to exhibit him as a model artist,—but we have hitherto discredited the report. If he continues to show so much sensitiveness on the subject in his paper, we shall begin to think there is something in it.

SERVED HIM PERFECTLY RIGHT.—We learn from a Pennsylvania paper that the President has caused one of the Inspectors of the Philadelphia Custom-house to be removed from his situation because he had been found guilty of going to a Democratic meeting in Greensburg, and making a report of the speech of Mr. WILLIAM A. STOKES, "formerly a well-known citizen of Philadelphia," the speech of Mr. STOKES being in favor of the course pursued by Mr. FORNEY'S paper, the *Press*, in reference to Senator DOUGLAS and the Kansas question. It is said to be "a small vengeance" on the part of the President, and we cannot deny that, at the first blush, it has a rather diminutive look.

But Mr. BUCHANAN probably thinks that gentlemen who hold places in the Custom-house have no right to act, at the same time, as newspaper reporters; and, though it may seem like a small vengeance to remove a public servant for such an offence, there may be something more in it than appears to the common observer. The President may have selected this humble official—who, while drawing his pay as an Inspector from the Government, was also going off to Greensburg to report for a daily paper—as an example for his betters, and a warning to them that they must attend to their official duties. It cannot for a moment be supposed that the President of the United States would stoop to the "small vengeance" of removing an Inspector from the Philadelphia Custom-house because he reported a speech which was adverse to the policy of the Administration. We do not choose to believe such an insinuation as this against our President, even when it is made by a Pennsylvania paper, which ought to have too much respect for the venerable statesman who fills the Presidential chair to give currency to such an accusation. There is, probably, so little business doing at the Philadelphia Custom-house at this season of the year that the Inspectors might very well be spared to go into the country to report speeches, without the public service suffering much in consequence. But Mr. BUCHANAN doubtless means to compel all the public officers in the pay of the Government to attend to their duties, and he has given an example of high-minded impartiality in selecting for punishment, and as a warning to others, an office-holder in his own State, and also one whose connection with the Press will be the means of its being made known to the public generally. We have no doubt that the warning will be heeded by Custom-house officials in other places as well as in Philadelphia.

PAWNBROKERS' SHOPS.—The "*Mont de Piété*" is now a recognized institution in all the principal cities of Europe. Being neither more nor less than a loan office or Pawnbroker's shop, its name will probably sound inappropriate to American ears. But the "*Mont de Piété*," we believe, was originally created in Paris for the benefit of the hospitals, and hence its designation. These establishments are all under Government surveillance. They have the exclusive privilege of lending money upon movable effects, and of demanding interest upon their loans at certain fixed rates. A progressive increase has marked the career of the Paris *Mont de Piété* from its commencement, and the annual balance in its favor, devoted to charitable purposes, averages several hundred thousand francs.

The main features of the system upon which the European establishments are conducted might be adopted here with benefit to the poorer classes of the community, and with pecuniary advantage to the originators of a people's pawn-office. An institution of this kind is urgently needed. It would put an end to the infamous traffic in the necessities of the improvident now carried on. Instead of twenty-five per cent., a maximum rate of six or seven per cent. would, in a properly-organized establishment, be charged on money lent, and in the respectability of its managers, borrowers would have a guarantee against the frauds invariably practised upon them. It is often a matter of the last importance to the poor that they should be able to borrow small sums of money. The only mode by which they can do so in New-York is through the pawnbroker's shop—a place which many believe should be classed with a gambling hell, and which people only enter to their ruin.

It is true that a *Mont de Piete*, formed precisely on the European plan, could not be created here. In the first place it is not so urgently required in New-York as it is in the large cities of France, Italy or Spain; and, in the next, it is not an institution in the management of which our Government could interfere. But there is no reason in the world why we should not have a people's pawn office under the direction and superintendence of gentlemen of standing and respectability. In the city of Limerick, for example, there has been a charitable pawn office in existence since 1835. It was modeled on the French plan, and was created by a joint stock company or debenture holders. A Committee of Management are annually elected. They receive no pay, and meet once a week to examine the books of the concern, and see that the business is conducted in a legitimate manner. This establishment was so successful that others have been since opened in different parts of Ireland under distinguished patronage, and the result has been highly satisfactory.

In New-York there is an increasing need for some such institution, and the Mayor would be a very proper person to head a movement to establish one. We simply throw out the suggestion in the hope that he or some other gentlemen of influence may be found willing to undertake the task, and thereby render an important service to the community.

Alfred Tennyson and Opium.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 25, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I see that a Boston journal contradicts the story that Mr. ALFRED TENNYSON is now a victim of the use of opium, and does so in terms which must leave the impression that the distinguished poet is a "reformed" example of the frightful proclivity against which Mr. DE QUINCEY has battled for so many years and which COLERIDGE was unable to resist with success.

So far as Mr. TENNYSON is concerned, these foolish stories are of slight importance, and I am not sure that he would thank me for taking the trouble to expose them, so intense is his horror of all personal publicity. He lives in a kind of mortal fear of the *Illustrated News*, and is to the very core of him a kinsman of those Elizabethan men who loved so to lock themselves up with their friends in sly and happy corners, where

> "All their great hearts sherris-warmed,
> They flashed their random speeches,
> Before the tribe of Ana swarmed,
> Those literary leeches!"

But college lads are as susceptible in their way as boarding-school girls, tales of opium-eating genius may do as much harm as stories of beauty bred on arsenic; and it seems to me, therefore, to be quite a duty for me to assure you, what dealings Mr. TENNYSON may have had with "honey dew" and the "milk of Paradise," he has never meddled at all with the deadly delight of Turks and Chinamen. Of course, his fame would be a sufficient cause of all sorts of nonsensical fabrications about him, but in this instance the reports undoubtedly had an origin in the melancholy history of one of Mr. TENNYSON'S family, upon the premature extinction of whose brilliant genius it is impossible for any one who knew him to think without the most genuine regret. The Laureate himself has dabbled with no poisons in the marvelous laboratory of his brain.

H.

A Crying Nuisance.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 25, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: There is one nuisance to which the people of New-York are subjected, which, while I believe it to be perfectly useless to the authors of it, is a most *crying* evil—I mean the custom of newsboys calling their papers through the streets on Sundays.

I am not one of the "unco guid and rigidly righteous," but buy and read the Sunday papers. I have no wish to deprive the newsboys of their means of livelihood, but *do* object to their destroying all the calm and quiet of the Sabbath morning with their howlings, as they do now. What, with their yells and those of the milkmen a stranger would be more apt to think himself in the midst of a race of savages than in a civilised community. Won't you please lend your influence to correct this evil, and oblige thousands besides yours, truly,

CHILDERIC.

Suicide in a Shooting Gallery—Coroner's Inquest.

LOUIS BEARDSLEY, a young man 28 years of age, a nephew of Judge BEARDSLEY, and who was clerk in the office of the Secretary of State of Wisconsin, shot himself at 9 o'clock Tuesday evening in Lafayette Hall pistol gallery. The deceased came into the place, and after shooting a round of shots, sat down for a time and said he would shoot another shot. The pistol was again loaded for him, when he placed the muzzle to his right eye, and discharging the pistol, fell dead upon the floor. It was some time before he was recognized. The young man had been stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel for three weeks past, and for several days had been confined to his room from illness. About 7 o'clock in the evening he was missing from the Hotel. As he had been known to be subject to occasional attacks of mental derangement, his friends became alarmed, and some servants were sent in search of him. Hearing of the suicide at the pistol-gallery, which is opposite the hotel, they went there and recognized the deceased. The body was removed to the Eighth Ward Station-house. On examining the person of the deceased a valuable gold watch and a considerable amount of money which he was known to have in his possession were missing.

At 10 yesterday morning, Coroner PERRY held an inquest upon the body at the Eighth Ward Station-house, when the following evidence was taken:

Wm. T. Ottignon, the proprietor of the pistol gallery, testified that the deceased came into his place about 9 o'clock in the evening, and said he wanted to shoot a few shots; he examined a pair of pistols and inquired if they were dueling pistols; being told that they were, he said he would shoot with them, and fired a round of eight shots; after shooting the eight shots he paid for them, and then sat down for about half an hour; He jumped up suddenly and said he would shoot some more shots; the pistols were loaded, and he fired one of them at the target; he took up the second pistol, and turning the muzzle towards his head, immediately discharged it, and fell dead on the floor. The only person in the room at the time besides himself and the deceased was Joseph Stephens, who superintends the shooting.

Joseph N. Stephens, being sworn, corroborated the statements of Mr. Ottignon; he heard several persons state, after the shooting occurred, that the deceased acted very strangely previous to coming into the gallery.

John H. Keyser, residing at No. 54 Bleecker-street, testified that the body was that of Lewis Beardsly; the deceased had been stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel the last three weeks; for several years he had been partially deranged in his mind; the derangement was of a melancholy character; he had been confined to his bed for a few days; about half-past seven o'clock last evening he got up and was found missing from the hotel; several waiters of the hotel were dispatched to find him, but were unsuccessful in their search; the deceased usually carried a very valuable gold watch and other valuables; he presumed he had his watch and some money with him when he left the hotel, as they were not left in his room. The deceased was a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State of Wisconsin.

Officer Baldwin, of the Eighth Ward, testified that at half-past nine o'clock in the evening he received notice that a young man had shot himself in the Lafayette Shooting Gallery; he proceeded to the place with Mr. Ottignon; the room was locked, and inside were three persons with the dead body, which lay on the sofa; there were marks of a pistol shot in his head, which had penetrated his right eye; he removed the body to the Eighth Ward Station-house; there was no watch or money on his person.

There being no further evidence the Jury rendered a verdict of "suicide by shooting, while laboring under temporary derangement of mind." On the rendition of the verdict the body was delivered over to his friends for burial. It will probably be taken to Madison, Wisconsin, for interment, where he has a wife and child living. Captain TURNBULL dispatched some officers to search for the missing watch and money, supposed to have been on the person of the deceased when he killed himself. The watch and porte-monnaie of the deceased were subsequently found in the room of the deceased, under his pillow.

Removal of Quarantine.

In obedience to a call signed by N. BARRETT, Chairman of the Quarantine Committee, a meeting, not large but composed of influential persons, was held at the Court House in Richmond on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The meeting was called to order at 3½ P. M., by Judge CROPSEY; and Dr. JNO. T. HARRISON, formerly Health Officer, was appointed Chairman, and H. M. BROHM, Esq., Secretary.

Dr. HARRISON stated the object of the meeting to be to consider the best measures for the removal of the nuisance that had existed in their county for so many years. He said "from the northern shores of the Atlantic to the southern point of New-York no place but one, and only one, is to be found that can be made suitable for a Quarantine establishment, and that one s Sandy Hook." The object was to adopt such measures as would secure the transfer of that territory to the State of New-York.

Mr. N. D. ELLINGWOOD, Chairman of the Committee of Seven, appointed to consider the subject, then read a report.

Two important conditions were requisite for a quarantine—insulation and commercial convenience. The present site, although commercially convenient, had lost the other essential requisite, insulation, and had become a terror and a scourge to the millions of inhabitants who surround it; the removal of quarantine was, therefore, an imperative necessity, a removal not only from its present site, but from the island. If permitted to remain on the northern and eastern shore of the island, the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and Jersey City, with their suburbs, are in danger. If placed on the western or southern shore, it is brought into an almost immediate contact with the populous towns of Perth Amboy, Elizabethtown, and Keyport, with their surrounding neighborhoods, besides being comparatively inaccessible to the shipping of the port.

Sandy Hook, in the opinion of the Committee, was the only site, and they feel assured that the consent of that State for the occupation of Sandy Hook for Quarantine purposes is attainable. The report recites four principal reasons for anticipating the favorable action of New-Jersey in the premises, which have been stated from time to time before.

To secure this favorable result, they had deemed it necessary that the State should appoint three or more prominent citizens to represent the State of New-York before the New-Jersey Legislature; they had, accordingly, requested the concurrence of the present Quarantine Commissioners in that plan, but they regretted to report that the Commissioners declined to acquiesce.

They accordingly submitted their report to the people of the county. It was signed by

N. DAIN ELLINGWOOD,
NATHAN BARRETT,
WM. H. VANDERBILT,
H. B. CROPSEY,
WM. J. SHAY,
LOT C. CLARK,
MINTHORN TOMPKINS,
TOMPKINS WESTERVELT.

The meeting unanimously adopted the paper. Several persons delivered addresses.

Pronunciation—Sir Walter Raleigh.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your paper of the 23d inst. a correspondent maintains that the name of the above celebrity is pronounced Rally. A gentleman in your issue of to-day, who modestly writes: "I have lived all my life among persons of good society and cultivation," never heard "the name pronounced by any educated man, either English or American, otherwise than Raw-ley." That may be; but "such is undoubtedly" *not* "the pronunciation of the Universities." I am an Englishman, and, happily, have many friends there, graduates of both Oxford and Cambridge, and I never either heard them or other persons of "cultivation" pronounce the name after either of the above methods. The name is properly pronounced "Ra-lay," the first syllable being sounded like the "*ra*" in the word rather.

The newspapers err in the way they spell the name of the Indian General who was recently repulsed by the Gwalior Contingent. He does not belong to the family of WYNDHAMS, of Sussex, (several of whom are Generals,) but to that of Norfolk, who are not related to the others, and who spell their name WINDHAM. The error is trivial, but may create confusion, as all the papers spell it erroneously.

I am, Sir, AN ENGLISHMAN.

TUESDAY, Jan. 26, 1858.

A DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN ABROAD.—A prominent citizen of Boston lately took his seat at a *table d'hote* in Lyons, France, but, before commencing his dinner, looked up at his opposite neighbor at the table, when his astonished eyes recognized in that person Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE, the missing Treasurer of the Middlesex and Bay State Mills. Both parties were rather embarrassed by the sudden and mutual recognition, but soon recovered sufficiently to "talk it over." We understand Mr. LAWRENCE'S friends have sent out enjoining his immediate return. They consider his flight an unnecessary and foolish proceeding, and say that the record shows nothing criminal or dishonorable against him.—*Springfield Republican.*

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE KANGAROO.

NO NEWS OF THE ARIEL.

Further from India and China.

Gen. Havelock's Death Confirmed

General Windham's Reported Defeat Contradicted.

Continued Success in Launching the Leviathan.

Consols Unchanged—Cotton Quiet—Breadstuffs Dull.

The screw-steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 13th of January, arrived at this port last evening.

The steamship *Fulton* was to leave Southampton for New-York on the day the *Kangaroo* sailed.

The *Canada*, from Boston, arrived out at Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 11th January.

No intelligence has been received of the steamship *Ariel*.

Further intelligence from India confirms the death of General HAVELOCK, but contradicts the report that General WINDHAM's column had been defeated.

The launch of the *Leviathan* continued to progress satisfactorily. It was hoped that in a few more days the vessel would be down to low water-mark; when the process of unpacking the cradles will commence, and the full Spring tides at the end of January will float her. The progress of the vessel during the last two days was over 30 feet.

MAZZINI writes a letter to the *Times* containing some material modifications of the views expressed by that journal in regard to RADETZKY's connection with the affairs of Italy in 1848.

The London papers, of the 12th, give great space to the arrest of Gen. WALKER, but with the exception of the *Morning Post*, which applauded the act of Commodore PAULDING, they are editorially silent. The Manchester *Guardian* praises the act and credits the Administration with it.

The London *Daily News* expatiates upon the consequences to ensue from the disagreement between President BUCHANAN and Mr. DOUGLAS, regarding it in the light of a regular "split in the Pro-Slavery Party."

There is no political news of importance from France.

It is stated that the consumption of tobacco in France is increasing so rapidly that the Imperial manufactories can scarcely supply the demand, and the revenue from the sales of the present year is expected to reach one hundred million francs.

An explosion of the heating apparatus in the Church of St. Sulpice, Paris, had occurred during Divine service, killing three persons and wounding several others.

The market for flour and wheat in Paris was very dull; and trade generally, both in Paris and the departments, continued quiet, although showing signs of improvement.

Very severe weather had prevailed throughout France, but the cold had materially moderated.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says: "A funeral service, according to the Jewish rites, was celebrated on Friday morning last at the Marseilles Railway terminus, where the remains of Mlle. RACHEL, which arrived at that city on Thursday, had been deposited. In compliance with the wishes of her family, the prayers of the Hebrew liturgy were read over her coffin, which was borne by Jews to the carriage prepared for it. The members of the family of the Grand Rabbi, accompanied by the chief officiating minister, the members of the Jewish Consistory of Marseilles, and the administrators of the Synagogue and of the Jewish Charitable Society, attended the ceremony, and rendered a sincere tribute to the memory of the illustrious tragedian."

M. ISTURITZ has been nominated as President of the Senate in Spain.

At the opening of the Cortes, a dispatch says: "The only point in the Queen's speech was a reference to the mediation of France and England in the quarrel with Mexico."

The remains of Marshal RADETZKY were lying in State at Milan, and the funeral, which was to be attended by 25,000 Austrian soldiers, was to take place on the 14th January.

The Russian Army had been ordered to wear mourning during three days, as the deceased was a Russian as well as an Austrian Marshal.

A letter from Vienna states that the reduction of the Austrian Army has been more considerably than was expected, 150,000 men having been already discharged, whereby a saving of 12,000,000 florins has been effected.

The King of Prussia had determined to visit England to "assist" at his son's marriage to the Princess Royal. Great preparations were making in England for the event, and also at Berlin for the entry of the royal pair into that city.

The Special Commission of the German Diet has reported on the affairs of the German Duchies and Denmark. It has recommended that the Federal Diet should make the cause its own, and not allow the King of Denmark any longer to delay satisfying the Federal laws and acting up to treaties.

Confidence was beginning to revive in Stockholm, in consequence of a loan of 15,000,000 francs, which the Bank was authorized to contract in France.

A new Customs tariff was spoken of.

In the political circles of Constantinople it was rumored that ALI PASHA was to succeed the late REDSCHID PASHA as Grand Vizier. Another report was that MEHEMET ALI PASHA, brother-in-law of the Sultan, would be the man.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says that ALI PASHA is the new Grand Vizier and FUAD PASHA Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The official journal at Vienna announces that the ratifications of the Convention recently concluded between the Riverain Powers were exchanged at Vienna on the 9th January.

Advices from Constantinople state that the Russians had ceased to interfere with the navigation on the Circassian coast.

The Russian Government had issued an order permitting the importation, free of duty, of metal work intended to be used in the construction of ships by Russian subjects on their own account in Russian dock-yards.

Intelligence has been received of a continued persecution of the Christians in Madagascar. Thirteen persons had been put to death, while many more had been subjected to torture and a number reduced to slavery.

A letter from the Cape of Good Hope reports the capture by Her Majesty's ship *Sappho*, of a large slaver of about 1,000 tons burden, on the West Coast. The slaver ran ashore to avoid being taken, and after throwing overboard about 800 negroes, her crew escaped to shore in their boats. About half of these negroes reached the shore, but the others were drowned; 400 more were also found aboard the slaver. The vessel was subsequently burned to the water's edge.

ADDITIONAL FROM INDIA.

Arrival of the Mails in London—General Windham's Defeat Contradicted—Particulars of the Affair—Evacuation of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell—His Victory Over the Mutineers—The History of the Defence of Lucknow.

The Indian mails, with dates from Calcutta to the 10th of December, arrived in London on the 12th of January.

The following dispatch received by the East India House contains particulars not yet published:

"The Commander-in-Chief, having relieved the Lucknow garrison, returned to Cawnpore with the women, the wounded and the State prisoners, 23 lacs of rupees and the King's jewels; also, all the guns worth taking away.

On the 26th General WINDHAM attacked and routed the 1st division of the Gwalior Centingent, 3,000 number, which had arrived near Cawnpore, after crossing the Jumna at Calpee, taking all their guns except one light field-piece.

On the 27th November the main body of the Gwalior contingent entered the civil station of Cawnpore, and burnt down the tents of three of our regiments. They were repulsed with severe loss in an attack they made on our entrenchments on the 28th November. The Rifles captured two of their 18-pounders. The 64th Regiment suffered severely.

All the other details of CAMPBELL's and GRANT's successes have been made public; and some of the news in the telegram actually reached London by the ordinary mail a month since."

No details of the affairs at Cawnpore have yet been published. The Bengal *Hurkaru* considers the operations of CAMPBELL as masterly, and it deplores the loss of HAVELOCK and Brigadier WILSON. The same authority considers that the rebellion is not so nearly at an end as many have sanguinely supposed in India, and as the government in England have been led to believe.

No list of the killed and wounded at Cawnpore is published,

It was not known at Calcutta upon what day HAVELOCK died, nor the cause of his death.

CAMPBELL evacuated Lucknow on the night of the 22d of November, "in the presence of the whole force of Oude," taking the women, children, King's treasures, amounting to £230,000, state prisoners, serviceable guns, and everything worth removal—fell back by the route by which he had advanced; and arrived at the Alumbagh on the 28th November. Sir COLIN marched for Cawnpore, leaving a division under OUTRAM at Alumbagh.

General WINDHAM, commanding at Cawnpore, had marched on the 26th November, to attack a portion of the rebels in position eight miles from Cawnpore. He met with sharp opposition, but after a fight routed this body, taking all their guns but one, and returned to Cawnpore that evening. On the 27th November the whole Gwalior contingent, swelled by rebels from various parts, attacked Nawabunge, near Cawnpore. The British troops retired into intrenchments, and on the night of the 27th the rebels burnt down the camp of the 34th, 82d, and 88th regiments. On the 28th they attacked the intrenchments from the Canal and Saubadars Tank. A sortie made against the assailants from the Canal was most successful. The rifles beat back the rebels, and brought in two of their 18-pounder guns. Their fire from the Saubadars Tank was quite silenced, but our extreme right and 64th regiment suffered severely. Brigadier WILSON was killed, and Major STRELING badly wounded.

On the 6th of December, at 11 A. M., Sir COLIN CAMPBELL attacked the Gwalior contingent, with its allies. The contingent itself consisted of four batteries of artillery, two regiments of cavalry, and seven regiments of infantry, all as highly disciplined as any native troops of any arm in the service. Added to these were the remnants of the Dinapore mutineers, the contingent of all the ill-disposed Rajahs between Gwalior and Calpee, and the bad characters generally of Central India. The rebels were completely routed, with but trifling loss, and their camp captured. They were pursued 14 miles along the Calpee road, and 16 guns taken, 26 battery carts, wagons, &c., besides an immense quantity of ammunition of all sorts, park stores, grain, bullocks, and the whole baggage of the force. Sir COLIN describes his loss as insignificant; he had not heard of the death of any officer except Lieutenant SALMOND.

All the women and children from Lucknow arrived safely at Allahabad.

An extraordinary gazette, published at Calcutta, contains Brigadier INGLIS' narratives of events at Lucknow. It is prefaced by a general order in council, in which the Governor-General specifies numerous officers and civilians who distinguished themselves during the defence. His Excellency "believes that there never has a tale been told which will so stir the hearts of Englishmen and Englishwomen as the simple, earnest narrative of Brigadier INGLIS." His Excellency also mentions the names of BIRCH, POLEHAMPTON, BARBOR, and GALL amongst the noble women who distinguished themselves, and refers in terms of deep regret to the death of General HAVELOCK. Six months batta is to be awarded to every officer and soldier who formed part of the garrison, and to civilians who shared in the defence.

The *Calcutta Englishman* says that young BAHADOOR, with 9,000 Goorkha troops, was on his way to join Sir COLIN CAMPBELL.

In the affair at Mundesore the British artillery silenced the five guns in the enemy's centre, and a party of her Majesty's 14th Dragoons took the guns. The casualties were—Lieutenant REDMAYNE, 14th Dragoons, killed, and eight rank and file; Lieutenant JAMES wounded severely in the arm; Lieutenant MARTIN, ditto, in the leg; Lieutenant PRENDERGAST slightly, four other officers very slightly, and 68 rank and file.

IMPORTANT DISPATCHES FROM SIR COLIN CAMPBELL AND GEN. WINDHAM.

No. 1.—From Cawnpore, 26th November, 1½ P. M. From General WYNDHAM, to Calcutta, to the Governor-General.

I this morning attacked the 1st division of the Gwalior, amounting to upwards of 3,000, with two 18-inch iron howitzers and two light field guns, upon the Pundoo River, eight miles from Cawnpore. After a sharp fight for one hour and a half, we completely routed them, and captured all but one light gun.

No. 2.—From Allahabad, Thursday, 1st December, 8:20 A. M. From C. CHESTER, to Calcutta, to C. BADON, Esq.

The Gwalior contingent attacked Nouabgunge, near Cawnpore, on the 27th ult. The British troops retired into the retrenchments, and on the night of 27th, the rebels burnt down the camp of the 34th, 82d, and 88th regiments. On the 28th they attacked the entrenchments from the canal and the subdars tank. A sortie made against the assailants from the canal was most successful; the rifles beat back the rebels, and brought in two of their 18-pounders. The fire of the rebels from the subdars tank was also quite silenced, but our extreme right and 64th regiment suffered severely. Brigadier WILSON is killed, and Major STRELAND is badly wounded.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL arrived at Cawnpore at 5 P. M., on the 28th. The ladies and children of the Lucknow Garrison are encamped four miles from Cawnpore.

No. 3.—From Cawnpore, Dec. 7, 12, noon. From the Commander-in-Chief, to Calcutta, to the Governor-General:

Having yesterday morning finally completed the arrangements for putting the remainder of the sick and wounded, 860 in number, in safety, the Gwalior Contingent, with its allies, were attacked at 11 A. M. The affair ended in the complete route of the enemy, whose camp captured, was pursued 14 miles along the Calpee road, and we captured 16 guns of different calibre, 26 battery carts, wagons, &c., besides immense quantity of ammunition of all sorts, park, stores, grain, bullocks, and the whole of the baggage of the force. Our loss was insignificant, and I have not heard of the death of any officers except Lieut. SALMOND, A. D. C., to General GRANT. I halt here to reorganize the force.

No. 4.—From Allahabad, Dec. 8.

From Brigadier CAMPBELL to Lord DUNNKILLEN, Military Secretary.

All the women and children from Lucknow have arrived safely.

News from China.

The following is from the *Overland China Mail*, dated Hong Kong, Nov. 28:

The fleet now in Hong Kong and the river consists of 8 sailing vessels, aggregating 250 guns; 9 steamers, 142 guns; 19 gun-boats, and three dispatch steamers. There are besides 5 ships of war at the northern ports.

Of the force to be opposed to us at Canton, no reliable information can be gained.

The impression that the British are going to commence hostilities soon is being felt in Canton.

Some of the citizens are moving into the neighboring villages, and not a few have brought their families to Macao and gone to Hong Kong.

There seems now to be no doubt at all that the French are going to assist us.

A correspondent, up the river, says that they are to furnish 1,000 men. This number will increase our force by one-eighth. Very little of consequence has, of late, occurred in the river.

A successful gun-boat excursion has been made to a village near Fatskan Creek, for the capture of some fire-ships.

The marines and sailors are drilled regularly ashore, at Tiber Island.

The day for attacking Canton is kept secret.

The *Times* city article says, the attack on Canton was to be made immediately on the arrival of reinforcements, which were now due. The city was reported to be mined; and resistance was expected.

Exports of tea to date were 24,051,000 pounds, and of silk 38,010 bales. Silk at Shanghae was firmly maintained, and some quantities are being returned to the interior, where prices were higher than at that port.

Continued Success in Launching the Leviathan.

The London *Times*, of Jan. 11, says:

The launching was continued as usual throughout Saturday, and resulted in a further advance of ten feet fore and aft. The fore part of the vessel seldom moved until all the forward hydraulic presses were worked up to the full power, which they are now allowed to attain, namely 30 cwt. on the circular inch. The aftermost cradle, on the contrary, was, as usual, much inclined to slip, and generally started when the pressure of the rams on the end had reached 20 cwt. or 23 cwt. on the inch. The fore part on Saturday, therefore, gained considerably on the stern, for, the compression of the wood forward being very great under the heavy strain, when the monster did slip, its expansion naturally forced her down a greater distance in the ways than at the afterpart, where the effect of the pressure was lost in the movement of an inch or so. The distance yet to be accomplished is between fifty and sixty feet, so that, making every reasonable allowance for the few mishaps that can now occur, there is no doubt that the whole will be completed by Saturday next, at latest. There will not, however, be sufficient water to float the *Leviathan* till the 31st of this month.

The *Times* of the 12th says:

"The operations at Millwall yesterday were attended with unusual success, an average advance of 20 feet having been made in the course of the day. The monster seemed to yield each time to a comparatively low rate of pressure, the gauges on the hydraulic presses seldom indicating more than 20 cwt. per circular inch at each slip, and each time, therefore the vibratory motion was proportionately diminished. No slip, however, was longer than three inches, but they took place so constantly as to effect in the course of the day the advance we have mentioned."

The progress made in the *Leviathan's* launch on the 12th, was 16 feet aft and 15 feet and one inch forward.

The Approaching Marriage of the Princess Royal of England.

From the London Observer.

Everything connected with this now rapidly-approaching event is proceeding as speedily as possible. In the works at St. James's Palace such great progress has been made that some days before the time appointed the whole will be completed, and will present an appearance that few who knew the interior of that edifice before the alterations were made will believe it is the same. Everything will be as perfect as possible, and when the state apartments and Chapel Royal are thrown open to the public there will be but one opinion as to the great taste and energy that have been displayed in these decorations and improvements. The number of workmen of all classes had been increased, and the works go on continuously from 6 in the morning until 11 o'clock at night—in some departments even later—in order that as much may be done as possible before the Court comes to town, which is expected to be either on the 14th or 15th inst. at latest. At the wedding some of the highest families in the empire will be represented in the persons of the young ladies who will have the honor of officiating as bridesmaids. Among the families thus honored will be those of the Dukes of Richmond, Newcastle, Hamilton, Sutherland and Athol; and those of the Earls of Derby and Clarendon. The names of these fair representatives of the high aristocracy are said to be Lady Cecilia Lennox, Lady Susan Pelham Clinton, Lady Susan Murray, Lady Catherine Hamilton, Lady Emma Stanley, Lady Constance Villiers, and Lady Cecilia Molyneux, sister of the young Earl of Sefton. A daughter of the late Earl SPENCER would also have been one of the "bright galaxy," but, owing to the sudden death of her father, she will, of course, have to forego that distinguished honor. Lady CECILIA LENNOX has a sister married to Prince EDWARD of SAXE-Weimar, the nephew of the late Queen ADELAIDE, who is an officer in the Guards, and who greatly distinguished himself in the Crimea.

There is still a little disappointment felt in some quarters that the marriage will not be celebrated in Westminster Abbey; but the vast majority of the public agree in thinking that, under the peculiar circumstances of the country, the decision arrived at was in every respect a proper one. Fifty or a hundred thousand pounds to a wealthy country like England is no doubt a trifle, and treble that sum is annually wasted in all sorts of futile schemes, projects and useless commissions; but still there is no reason why fresh liabilities should be incurred, even for such an auspicious object. All invitations to the marriage are issued through the Lord Chamberlain by Royal command; and, knowing how anxious the whole of the aristocracy are to be present, it is no easy task, where there is such a strong desire to oblige every one, to make a selection. Tickets for those seats where a view of the procession may be obtained are issued exclusively by the Lord Chamberlain, and it can therefore be easily believed that he is completely overwhelmed with solicitations. It was originally proposed that the State banquet should take place in the old banqueting-hall in St. James' Palace, on account of its being a larger and loftier room than any in Buckingham Palace; but, as this would be fraught with considerable inconvenience, Her Majesty's own personal residence has been chosen.

The corporation of the city of London have, we believe, decided not to invite the Royal couple to a banquet, but will present an address on the occasion; and it is expected that the Lord Mayor will call upon his fellow-citizens to express their feelings in the form of a general illumination. This recommendation will, however, be unnecessary, as the popular feeling seems to indicate that the illumination will be the spontaneous act of the public; and there is no doubt, therefore, that at the West End the illumination will almost be as general as on the occasion of Her Majesty's own marriage. The example thus set will, it is believed, be as closely followed out as possible. In Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Exeter, and, in fact, most of the large towns, preparations are being made for celebrating the occasion in a proper manner, and but for the distress which unfortunately prevails in so many parts of the kingdom, there would be a universal holiday. As it is, there will be very little work or business done on that day. All the Government offices will make a gala day of it, and this example will doubtless be extensively followed. It is to be hoped that the same good fortune which has hitherto attended Her Majesty in having fine weather on great festive occasions will attend her still, and that a bright sunny day will smile on the marriage of England's eldest daughter. Along the road from Buckingham Palace to St. James' Palace the crush is expected to be enormous, but every precaution will be taken to prevent accident.

The state reception of Saturday, the 30th inst., is expected to be the most brilliant since the first held after the marriage of the Queen. In anticipation of the crowd of visitors being very great, it has been determined that no presentations shall take place, as it would prolong the drawing-room to a length of time that would be tedious in the last degree to the Royal party. The bridal couple will be present to receive the congratulations of those who have the privilege of the *entrée*. It is calculated that London will be full of visitors, and by Monday week next the London season will have in earnest commenced; and, as the Royal festivities will continue almost up to the meeting of Parliament, on the 4th proximo, the London tradesmen are in high glee, and are looking forward with much confidence to reaping a rich harvest.

It will be observed that already several days are set apart to allow the state apartments to be viewed by the public, but should they not suffice to meet the curiosity of the thousands who will desire to avail themselves of the occasion, a further time will probably be granted, as there is every desire among the proper authorities to afford every possible accommodation.

Financial Affairs Abroad.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The London Money Market continued easy, but without any further reduction in the Bank rate. In the Stock Exchange the rate for loans was as low as 3@3½ P cent. In the discount market the best bills were negotiated at from 4¼@5 P cent.

At Hamburg the rate of discount fell to 2½ P cent., but again advanced to 3.

Gold continued to flow into the Bank.

The Stock market had been rather flat and drooping, and the closing quotations for Consols were 94⅛@94½ for money, and 94½@94¾ for account.

Attention is drawn in the City Article of the *Times* to the great mining wealth of the Territory of Arizona, (the Gadsden purchase,) and to the large supplies of silver and copper likely to be obtained from that country.

The suspensions were announced of Messrs. ARTHUR & Co., warehousemen, Glasgow, with large liabilities; JAMES BARMATINE & SON, the oldest commercial firm in Limerick, for £50,000; and JOSEPH BAINBRIDGE & SONS, timber merchants, London, for a small amount.

FINANCE AND TRADE IN FRANCE.

Paris (Jan. 10) Correspondence of the London Times.

Although trade continues dull in Paris and the Departments, the general financial condition of the country appears to be better than at the same period last year. In January, 1857, there were large sums due for corn and silk, there were railway shares to the amount of 458,000,000f. thrown on the money market, there were calls to be met by the subscribers to divers foreign Railway Coumpanies.and therewas the last installment of the Imperial loan to be paid on the 10th of Februrary. These calls are believed to have reduced the disposable capital of the country by £40,000,000. On the 10th of January, 1857, the cash in the Bank of France amounted to 191,000,000f., showing a diminution, in comparison with the preceding month, of 7,000,000f. The Directors of the Bank, not being permitted by law to raise the rate of discount above 6 per cent., were forced to shorten the dates of bills discounted. Still, the demand for accommodation was so great that the commercial paper discounted by the Bank increased by more than 54,000,000f. in one month, and necessitated an issue of notes to the amount of 612,500,000f.—the largest circulation hitherto known in France. At that period, too, an amount of overtrading was observed, which afterwards contributed to the monetary crisis. This is shown by the increase of 4.500,000f. in the Customs duties in January, and in railway traffic, which produced 5,000,000f. more in that month than for the corresponding period of the preceding year. At present there is less demand for discounts; the country has fewer engagements to meet; the cash in the Bank of France has increased, and the Directors have lowered the rate of discount. Merchants and Manufacturers do not seem disposed to enter into new engagements until the value of merchandise of every kind is better ascertained. During the interval which must elapse before the liquidation of outstanding engagements and the resumption of speculation it is expected that the price of money will fall still lower. A mass of capital, which had accumulated during the crisis, is now disposable, but, in the absence of speculation, it naturally finds its way to the Bourse, and serves to maintain the rise in the price of public securities, which has made such progress for some days past.

American Securities.

The London *Times* of the 12th says of Monday's market: "American Securities were steady. New-York and Erie and Pennsylvania Central were quoted higher, while Illinois Central were dull at 6 P cent. discount." The sales were:

Illinois Central 7s	83½
Illinois Shares	5½ dis.
New-York Central Sinking Fund	85¼
Pennsylvania Central 2d Mortgage	85

London and Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Jan. 13—A. M.

COTTON—The sales of the past three days are estimated at about 14,000 bales, including 1,500 to exporters, and 1,500 to speculators. The published reports call the market quiet, but without change in prices. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say it is easier, and in some cases 1-16d. P lb lower.

In Manchester trade is dull and prices again rather easier.

BREADSTUFFS—Messrs. [RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. say the market since the departure of the *Europa* has been very dull. Flour neglected although obtainable at a further reduction of 6d.@1s. Wheat very quiet at a decline of 2d.@3d. Indian Corn in limited demand and rather easier. The quotations are: Flour, Western Canal, 23s.@24s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 24s.@24s. 6d.; Ohio, 25s.; Wheat, Red, 6s.@6s. 6d. for Western; choice samples scarce and worth 7s, 3d.@7s. 6d. in retail; White, 7s. 3d.@7s. 9d.; 8s. for choice in retail; Indian Corn, Mixed Yellow, 32s. 6d.@32s. 9d.; White, old, 37s.@38s.; new, 36s.

PROVISIONS—Beef quiet but unchanged. Pork, no demand. Bacon rather firmer, but little doing in American. Cheese unaltered. Lard in rather more request; prices unchanged. Tallow steady but inactive; Butchers' Association, 55s. asked.

PRODUCE—Resin dull; holders demanding 4s. for common. Bark unchanged. Ashes quiet, at 33s.@33s. 6d., for Pots, and 32s.@32s. 6d. for Pearls. Sugar firm, and in good request. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice quiet. Tea in limited demand. Spirits of Turpentine, 32s. Sales of Cod Oil, at £28.

LONDON.—The market at Mark Lane on thh 11th was dull and WHEAT rather lower. SUGAR in active demand at very full prices. COFFEE good request and rather dearer. TEA steady. RICE slightly cheaper. TALLOW 6d. lower. LINSEED OIL selling at 80s. SALTPETRE, 1s.@2s. higher. Scotch PIG IRON, 55s.@55s. 6d.

The Very Latest.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

THE FINANCIAL NEWS.

From the Times' City Article.

The funds have experienced a further reaction to-day, the balance of transactions still showing a preponderance of sales for realization. There is scarcely any demand for discount at the Bank, and the rate in open market is from four to four and a half per cent. In the foreign exchanges there was no alteration of importance from the rates of last post. About £172,000 in gold was taken to the Bank to-day.

From the Daily News City Article.

The various stock exchange markets were to-day weaker. The funds in the morning declined ⅜ per cent., and closed ¼ per cent. lower than yesterday. The feature of the market is a continuance of sales on the part of operators for the rise desirous of realizing their profits. The rumor that a loan in some shape may be required by the Indian Government also tends to check the upward movement. The share market is likewise lower.

Applications for money at the Bank were again very moderate to-day. The demand there is not likely to revive, for good bills are freely discounted in the open market at 4½ to 5 per cent. Great Western Railway Stock experienced a further considerable rise to-day, owing to a report of the competition with the London and North-Western having been arranged. It is computed that from 1,200 to 1,400 shares in this Company have been purchased since yesterday morning. There was an inquiry to-day for the shares of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the price being £500 discount; there are £1,000 shares fully paid up. The price quoted must probably be exceptional, for the majority of the shareholders are sufficiently wealthy to retain their interest in the undertaking. The Three P Cent. rentes closed on the Paris Bourse yesterday, at a decline of nearly ⅛ P cent. for money, and 5c. for account.

THE NEWS FROM INDIA.

The *Times* describes the general intelligence as highly gratifying.

The *Daily News* bitterly censures the conduct of General WYNDHAM for neglecting to guard his camp against a surprise. The 64th was left without support. They charged a battery in the left centre of the enemy's line and gained it, the enemy yielding at every step, but they were left alone, and the enemy closing on them with their left wing, they suffered very severely and were compelled to abandon the guns they had gained.

The correspondence and documents from India by this mail are of unusual length and interest.

THE AFSTRALIAN MAIL.

Yesterday the *Teviot* arrived at Southampton with the heavy portion of the Australian mails. Amongst her cargo is gold dust, to the value of £200,168. Her mails consist of 80,000 letters and 120,000 newspapers, which have been sorted on board and are ready for distribution.

THE LEVIATHAN.

Yesterday nearly twenty feet was accomplished in an almost continuous movement of short slips of one and two inches at a time. After dinner further progress was adjourned till high water to-day, when the remaining feet to the bottom of the launching ways is expected to be accomplished. It is expected that she will be moved down the rest of the ways to-day in about an hour, and finally she will be hauled off into the river by TROLMAN's anchor.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Tuesday night.—The Congress respecting the Principalities is postponed until February next. The *project de soi* for modifying the usury laws of 1807 has been withdrawn.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Tuesday.—M. BRAVO MURILLO has been elected President of the Chambers by 126 votes against 118 given to to M. MAYANT.

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, Monday, Jan. 11.—Dr. SCHOVENLEIN has drawn up a consultative memorandum which treats in a favorable point of view the chances of the restoration of His Majesty's health.

The speech of M. MANTEUFFEL makes a mention of this fact to obviate the objections which might be held against the prolongation of the powers of the Prince of Prussia, in consideration of article 56 of the Constitution.

Medical.

An article in the last number of the *American Journal of Medical Sciences*, written by Dr. COOLIDGE, of the U. S. Army, contains some very interesting statistics. As the Crimean and Mexican wars lasted for about the same period, the Doctor thinks that the statistics of each admit of comparison. The total number of officers and men in the British army in the Crimea was 111,313; deaths from all causes, 21,097; invalided, 16,308—total, 37,400. Our army in Mexico numbered 100,454. The deaths from all causes were 12,896; discharged for disability, 12,252—total loss, 25,148. Taking the British force of regulars at 97,864, and our regular army at 15,736, or about one-sixth of the former, we find that during about the same period of service, twenty-five months, the total British loss was 4,774—ours 792; this multiplied by 6, our force being about 1-6th of the British, would give 4.752, or 22 less than that of the British. In the British army the loss per cent. in the whole service was 4.87—ours 5.03. Their proportion of deaths to the number of wounded was 1 in 5.88—ours 1 in 5.48. Their proportion of killed and wounded to total strength of officers and men was 1 in 6.68—ours 1 in 6.94. The loss per cent. from ordinary and accidental deaths in the British army was 16.15—ours 17.55. Of invalided and disabled, the British loss was 16.40—ours 13.69. Total loss per cent. of British 32.55—ours 31.24. The total annual loss of the French in the Crimea was 19.80; that of the English was 16.08. That of our regulars in Mexico was 16.68; that of the volunteers 26.57.

PROOFS OF DEATH.—At the late sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. COLLONGUES announced a discovery he had made in auscultation. From numerous experiments made in the hospitals of Toulouse, Montpelier, and Paris, it appears that immediately after death a murmuring sound is heard in the body, lasting five, ten, and even fifteen hours. It diminishes gradually, and ceases first in the parts of the body which are farthest from the heart. In an amputated member the same sound is heard for several minutes. The non-existence of this sound may be considered a sure sign of the total cessation of life. M. COLLONGUES calls this branch of auscultation *dynamoscopia*.

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MARRIED.

LAMBERT—GALE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 26, by Rev. Mancius S. Hutton, Mr. SAMUEL A. LAMBERT to Miss MARY A. GALE, all of this City.

☞ Newton, Sussex Co., N. J., papers please copy.

DAY—CRAPO.—At Victor, Ontario Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Jan. 20, by Rev. J. Pierson, EDWARD M. DAY, of New-York, to CHARLOTTE S. CRAPO, daughter of Belden Seymour, of Victor.

DIED.

FORRESTER.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 27, OLIVER M., eldest son of Hiram M. and Sarah H. Forrester, aged 15 years, 1 month and 25 days.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 134 West 21st st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment, on Friday morning.

HAWS.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 27, J. B. HORACE HAWS, in the 49th year of his age.

The time of his funeral will be announced to-morrow.

HENRY.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, MARIA ANNE, wife of Michael Henry.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 15 Warren place, (Charles st.,) on Friday, Jan. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

BROWN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, WM. J. BROWN, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brothers, Edward and Jameson D. Brown, and his brothers-in-law, Geo. Ritching and Wm. R. Lendon, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 123 Waverley place, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

COE.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 26, SARAH, widow of the late Wm. S. Coe, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 53 East 16th st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BLONDELL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 27, suddenly, FREDERICK, infant child of Charles and Eliza F. Blondell, aged 2 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 150 West 13th st., this day, at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

JORDAN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 27, Mrs. ARABELLA JORDAN, aged 89 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 42 6th av., on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MORRISON.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 26, suddenly, RACHEL, wife of Henry Morrison, in the 42d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 97 West 15th st.

TUCKER.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 26, ANN MARIA, wife of John C. Tucker, and daughter of Jacob Hoppock, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her father, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 30 West 14th st., on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

MESEROLE.—At Newtown, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Jan. 26, Mr. PETER A. MESEROLE, aged 47 years, 1 month and 1 day.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Jan. 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Dutch Church of Newtown, without further invitation.

COGGESHALL.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 26, GEORGE WALKER, son of George D. Coggeshall, in the 15th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Friends Meeting House, Westchester village, this morning, Jan. 28, at 11½ o'clock. The Harlem train from 26th st. at 9¾ A. M., stops at Mott Haven Depôt, where conveyances will be found for Westchester.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

CALDWELL.—At Newburg, on Sunday, Jan. 24, at the residence of Rev. Wm. S Heyer, Mrs. HANNAH CALDWELL, in the 86th year of her age, relict of the late John E. Caldwell, Esq., of New York, and daughter of the late Nathan Ker, for many years pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Goshen, Orange Co.

DENNIS.—At Jersey City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 27, Mrs. D. B. DENNIS, widow of the late Aaron C. Dennis, aged 68 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, on Friday, Jan. 29, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her son, S. J. Dennis, No. 121 Warren-st., Jersey City.

BEAN.—At Milwaukie, on Monday, Jan. 25, REBECCA G., wife of Walker L. Bean, and daughter of Thomas Burlock, Esq., of Derby, Conn.

6 MAIDEN-LANE.

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CHEAPEST BROWN SHIRTING
IN THE WORLD.
NAUMKEAG, "

PUBLIC LECTURES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.

The Ladies of the WOMAN'S PROTECTIVE EMIGRATION SOCIETY have great pleasure in laying before the public the following correspondence:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1857.

To Hon. EDWARD EVERETT—*Sir*: The fame of your Address in aid of the "Provident Association," at Boston, has reached the women of New-York; and observing, with pleasure, that you are to visit our City on the 21st of January, to repeat your discourse on the "Character of Washington," we, as self-constituted Committee of Ladies—venture to ask you to double the obligation of our communities, by repeating, during your stay, your late Charity Address, for the benefit of a new and universally approved charity, called into existence by the distress of the present season—the "Woman's Protective Emigration Society," the Constitution of which we transmit you. Having followed with admiration your extraordinary career of public speech in behalf of the purchase of Mount Vernon, by the ladies of Virginia, and bestowed a warmer feeling upon the patriotism which has animated these labors—labors which, estimated by their effects, whether in money, nationality or delight, will have a high historic appreciation—we have enjoyed a fresh surprise in learning that you were tasking your heart and lips with new displays of benevolence. If your native city, celebrated for its numerous and venerable charities, as well as for the general thrift and virtue which narrows the need of them, is compelled by the extraordinary wants of *its* poor, to draw upon your powers of awakening the public attention what might be expected of New-York, the gateway of nations, and the almshouse of both hemispheres, but that the urgency of its necessities, at a season like this, would banish every scruple in begging your eloquent tongue to plead the cause of the suffering here?

The women of Virginia have successfully invoked your aid in the cause of patriotism—may not the women of New-York hope for an equal success in asking it in behalf of humanity? Will not you, who are striving to save to the country the home of Washington, help us women to save to the country a still more precious and more imperilled possession—the lives and the virtue of our suffering sisters—the exposed and homeless women of this City—made destitute by want of work, and desperate by urgent necessities? Should you be able to grant our prayer, we beg leave to propose TUESDAY EVENING 2d of February, and the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, as the time and place of your address. Very respectfully, your friends and country women,

Mrs. George Bancroft,	Mrs. E. D Morgan,
Mrs. George Baxter,	Mrs. D. D. Field,
Mrs James Boorman,	Mrs. W. B. Parker,
Mrs. L. M. Rutherford,	Mrs. S. M. Kirkland,
Mrs. W. C. Noyes,	Mrs. F. A. Conkling,
Mrs. G. Gibbs,	Mrs. H. J. Fairchild,
Mrs. W. Mitchell,	Mrs. R. Stewart.
Mrs. J. A. Stevens,	Mrs. A. Gracie King,
Mrs. R. Wheeler,	Mrs. MacGregor,
Mrs. A. Belmont,	Mrs. Snelling,
Mrs. T. W. Phelps,	Miss Sedgwick,
Mrs. Vanden Heuvel,	Miss Curtis.
Mrs. B. Delancey, Jr.,	Miss Howland,
Mrs. Wolcott Gibbs,	Mrs. Herksher.
Mrs. A. Slininger,	Mrs. Farnham,
Mrs. S. Osgood,	Mrs. Murray.
Mrs. Winthrop,	Mrs Kuhn.
Mrs. R. W. Hills,	Mrs. Beatty,
Mrs. J. Alsop,	Mrs C. E. Strong,
Mrs. R. W. Bellows,	Mrs Wm. Dodge,
Mrs. A. J. Gronvenor,	Mrs Titus,
Mrs. G. T. Strong,	Mrs. L. T. Warner.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 5, 1858.

MY DEAR LADIES: I have this day received your favor of the 2d inst., inviting me to repeat for the benefit of the "Woman's Protective Emigration Society of New York," the address lately delivered by me for the benefit of the "Boston Provident Association."

I shall have much pleasure in complying with your request, and in this way cooperating with you in the highly meritorious and interesting work in which you are engaged.

The 2d of February, and the Academy of Music, if convenient to you, will suit me as the time and place for the delivery of the address.

With grateful acknowledgment of the flattering terms in which your invitation is expressed, I remain, my dear Ladies, Your obliged and obedient servant,

EDWARD EVERETT.

The following gentlemen will constitute the Committee of Arrangements:

Washington Irving,	Simeon Draper, Henry Chauncey, Jr.,
Chas. King,	Wilson G. Hunt, Henry G. Stebbins,
J. W. Francis, M.D.,	Rev. Dr. Hawks, Rev. Dr. Osgood,
Francis G. Shaw,	J. W. Edmonds, R. Storrs Willis,
Alfred Fah,	Rev. Dr Parker, Horace Greeley,
Peter Cooper,	R. H. Winslow, R. W. Heurtley,
James Boorman,	John W. Stiles, W. J. Fairchild,
James B. Cooley,	George P Morris, Rev. Dr Cheever,
E. D. Morgan,	J. F. Gray, M.D., Jas M. Quin, M. D.,
James Brown,	Rev. O.B. Froth- W. H. Fry,
L. M. Rutherford,	ingham, Rev. Dr. Longfellow,
D. D. Field,	C. G Halsted, Bill White,
F. A. Conkling	Henry L. Pierson, E. K. Collins,
Rev. Dr. Bellows,	Karl Williams, H. T. Tukerman,
H. J. Raymond,	I. T Warner, M.D., Rev. E. H. Chapin,
Rev. Dr. Adams,	Jas. W. Gerard, Rev. A. A. Livermore,
Geo. W. Curtis,	S.T. Butterworth, Fred. S. Cozzens.

LOWELL LECTURES BY DR. BELLOWS.

—Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, D. D.—DEAR SIR: The undersigned, having learned that the course of lectures on the "Treatment of Social Diseases," lately delivered by you before the Lowell Institute of Boston, presented many valuable considerations in regard to the causes, history and treatment of Pauperism and Crime, in a manner which enlisted the sympathies and enlightened the understandings of individuals and associations engaged in this great humanitarian cause, beg leave to suggest to you that the present season of extraordinary distress, and of special benevolent exertion, renders it highly desirable that our community should receive the benefit of your investigations on this important subject, of such vital interest to all classes; and, therefore, respectfully invite you to repeat the lectures at such a time and place as may best comport with your wishes and convenience. Hoping you will accede to our request, we are your friends.

Washington Irving,	John W. Francis,	R. M. Hartley,
Jonathan Sturges,	Francis L. Hawks,	Sam'l Osgood,
Thomas De Witt,	L. Bradish,	Charles King,
Charles Hackley,	Jos. P. Thompson,	A. B. Durand.
H. T. Tuckerman,	W. Adams,	John Bigelow,
Peter Cooper,	Gulian C. Verplanck,	William Kent,
Stewart Brown,	S. B. Ruggles.	

ALL SOULS PARSONAGE, New-York, Jan 18, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I shall have much pleasure in complying with your kind request, and propose to give six lectures, selected from the twelve that composed my Lowell course, commencing Monday evening, Feb. 1, and, continuing on the following Thursday and Monday evenings of the first three weeks of that month, at Clinton Hall. Astor Place. The proceeds of the lectures will be devoted to a public charity. Respectfully yours

HENRY W. BELLOWS.

To Messrs. WASHINGTON IRVING, PETER COOPER, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, &c.

BELL LECTURE, WILLIAMSBURG.

Subject—*The Gentlewoman*. By Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., of New-York, will be delivered in Washington Hall, corner of South 7th and 4th sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., to aid in procuring a Bell for the Free Church erected by Rev. ALVAH GUION, corner of Conselyea and Lorimer sts. Doors open at 7. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents., at the door.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

—A paper will be read THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the small Chapel of the New-York University, Washington square, by Professor COOK, of New-Brunswick, N. J., on *The General Geology of New-Jersey*. Free to members of the Society and their friends.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN UNPARALLELED BARGAIN.—AN UNsurpassed-toned, full 7-octave rosewood double round piano-forte for sale; been in use a short time; finished very rich and magnificent; rich pearl keys, superbcarved legs; City manufacturers, with full warrantee; must be seen and tried to be appreciated; cost $600; price $309. Apply at No. 678 6th-av., near 40 h-st., from 7 A. M. till 8 P. M. N. B.—Has packing-case for shipping.

A CHOICE STOCK OF PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR SALE AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Agency of Jacob Chickering's celebrated Pianos; S. D. & H. W. Smith's prize Melodeons and improved New York Pianos. Piano and Melodeons to rent at very low rates. Rent allowed if purchased.

A. M. KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS—NEW AND second hand, best Boston and New-York makers, at astonishingly low prices for cash, during this month. The "Waters" 9 large and popular catalogue of music at half price at the great Piano and Music Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANOFORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

FOR SALE—ONE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, nearly new, from one of the best makers, will be sold for $230 and also one organ to let. Apply at No. 75 West 40th-st., near 6th-av., of Mrs. KOOK & SON, teachers of music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano forte manufacturers, warerooom No. 135 Grand st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO, MADE by a first-class maker, and warranted; been used a few months, and in perfect order, with a fine, brilliant tone and touch, and cost $450; will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire No. 141 8th-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE Pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for three years. Received the first premium whenever exhibited.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—A SMALL MAHOGANY BOX, containing the following articles of jewelry and papers:

One lady's long English gold chain, very remarkable.
One misses' gold chain.
One cameo breastpin.
One pearl breastpin, lady in centre feeding a goat.
One gold breastpin, snake pattern, and one pair gold earrings to match.
One pearl porte-monnaie; a bunch of hair belonging to a deceased relative, and other small articles of jewelry.
Also, some valuable papers, which are of use only to the owner. If the latter are returned to either of the following persons they will receive the above reward, and no questions asked, or if the parties who took the box will return the papers which it contained by post, she will feel grateful. Address Mrs. KENNEY No. 62 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or W. HOBSON, *New-York Times* office.

LOST—BOOK NO. 17,696 SEAMAN'S SAVINGS Bank. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at the Bank, corner Wall and Pearl sts.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague place, Brooklyn. Classes now open for the reception of pupils. Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lancers' quadrille Germain cotillion, and all other dances.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

NEW-YORK LEDGER TRIUMPHANT!
NOTHING LIKE THE LEDGER!
THE LEDGER STORY DRAMATIZED!

NOTICE.—The throng of visitors to Barnum's Museum is so extraordinary on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons that the management would advise those who can as conveniently do it, to witness in the Evening

THE PIONEER PATRIOT;
OR, THE MAID OF THE WAR-PATH,

decidedly one without dispute the

ONLY REAL AMERICAN PLAY,

not manufactured from foreign materials, presented to the public this season, and now enjoying

A PERFECT WHIRLWIND OF APPLAUSE

and admiration on every occasion of its representation. This powerful and effective dramatization of

COBB'S GREAT LEDGER STORY

of the same name is from the graceful and fortunate pen of H. Watkins, Esq., was executed expressly for this establishment, and has created an

ASTONISHING EXCITEMENT,

on account of its naturalness, its beauty and its force, throughout the country. It is to be repeated

THIS (Thursday, Jan. 28,) EVENING, at 7 o'clock,

the characters in it being represented by Mrs. Charles Howard, Mr. H. Watkins, Mr. Hardenburgh, F. Bridgman, E. F. Taylor, H. Ryner, D. Oakley and the entire dramatic corps, numbering over sixty persons.

THIS AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock,

BEWARE THE TEMPTER; OR, THE DRUNKARD'S GLASS, besides dancing and the laughable farce of

THE IRISH HAYMAKER.

A FULL LENGTH WAX FIGURE OF J. P. DONNELLY.

The beautiful AQUARIA, the Happy Family, the Living Serpent, &c., to be seen as usual. Admittance 25c.; children under ten, 13c.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE,

No. 624 Broadway.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1858,
The grand romantic Drama, in five acts, entitled
THE SEA OF ICE;
OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Carlos, an Adventurer,	Mr. Jordan
Marquis del Monte,	Mr. Jefferson
Barabas, a sailor	Mr. Wheatleigh
Raoul de Lascours	Miss Laura Keene
Louise de Lascours,	
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico,	

Miss LAURA KEENE'S BENEFIT on SATURDAY EVENING next, Jan. 30, when will be presented, for the first time, a dramatic adaptation, by Cyril Turner, of Charles Reade's popular novel of WHITE LIES, and other entertainments. Box sheet now open.

Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Balcony and Orchestra Chairs, 75 cents.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

DAN RICE,

Ever determined to keep up the interest awakened by the GREAT SHOW,

Respectfully announces for THIS EVENING the populous and splendid classic scene, entitled,

THE GAMES OF THE CURRICULUM;
OR, SCENES FROM THE ANCIENT GYMNASIUM.

In addition to a trick that

LIVING PICTURE, EXCELSIOR,

Will appear, together with the

Agile Elephant,
Docile Rhinoceros, and
Mirth-Generating Mules.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Mr. E. A. Marshall ..... Sole Lessee.
(Also, of the new Academy of Music Philadelphia.)
Manager of the Zoological Department, Mr. Van Amburgh.
Equestrian Director ..... J. M. Nixon
Principal Clowns ..... Den Stone and Sam Lathrop
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to commence at 7½.
VAN AMBURGH'S GRAND
EQUESTRIAN AND ZOOLOGICAL COMPANY.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 28,
CINDERELLA.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Chatham-street, near Roosevelt.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 28, 1858,

The entertainment commences with the Drama, entitled

O'FLANIGAN AND THE FAIRIES.

To be followed by a new local Extravaganza, entitled,

NOVELTY.

The whole to conclude with the celebrated Drama of the GOLDEN FARMER.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor ..... Mr. S. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette..25 cents. | Pit..... 12 cents.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 28,
The grand Equestrian Drama, entitled
HERNE, THE HUNTER.
To be followed by the Farce of
SALLY SMART.
To conclude with the grand Drama, entitled, the
MILLER AND HIS MEN.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

No. 444 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan 28, 1858.
DICK SLITER and J. MULLIGAN.
Go and see R. B. B. and his Trick Horse MAZEPPA.
RED PETTICOAT DANCE and other Novelties by the Great Model Company
SHAKESPEAREAN READINGS.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock, to commence at 7½ precisely.
Admission 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT
Will deliver his
GREAT "CHARITY" ADDRESS,
For the benefit of
THE WOMAN'S PROJECTIVE EMIGRATION SOCIETY,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 2, 1858.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets of Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, $1.

The sale of Tickets and Reserved Seats will commence at 9 o'clock A. M on Friday, the 29th inst., at WM. HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway

The 50-cent Admission Tickets only can be had at the Mercantile Library, Astor place; C. BRUSING'S and SCHARFENBERG & LUIS' Music Stores, and of the Treasurer of the Society, H. J. FAIRCHILD, Esq., No. 54 Park-place.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.

The gigantic moving diorama of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,

With a thrilling description of the sufferings endured by him and his daring followers, by

CHARLES GAYLER, Esq.,
The popular author and dramatist.

EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; children half price.

BELMONT COLLECTION,

NOW ON EXHIBITION
For the
BENEFIT OF THE POOR,
At the New Galleries of the National Academy, 16th-st., From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; 7 to 10 P. M.
Admittance 25 cents; Season Tickets 50 cents.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF RUSS,

Diana and her Nymphs, are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

SHAKESPEARIAN READINGS.—MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of COMMELINE at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on TUESDAY EVENING Feb 2, commencing at 8 o'clock exactly. Tickets at $1 may be had at the bookstores of Mr. W. W. ROSS, No. 142 Atlantic st; Mr. W. H. BABCOCK, No 216 Fulton st; at the Athenæum; and at the door on the night of the reading.

MURILLO'S
CELEBRATED PICTURE,
THE CONCEPTION;

Formerly the property of the late King of Holland, now being loaned to Mr. Wm. H. Aspinwall.

THIS WONDERFUL PICTURE, considered one of the finest works of the great Spanish Master, will be exhibited for a short time only; the proceeds of the exhibition to be devoted to THE HOME FOR CHILDLEN OF SEAMEN and to the Refuge for Friendless Females, known as THE HOUSE OF MERCY.

Now on exhibition at the Gallaries of
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Admission, 25 cts. No. 353 Broadway.

MRS. KEMBLE'S LAST READINGS.—DODWORTH'S SALOON, No. 806 Broadway.

MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE will read Shakespeare's play of A WINTER'S TALE, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, commencing at 8 o'clock exactly. On FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, second part of HENRY IV.

Tickets $1 for each reading. May be had at Messrs. Francis', Crowen's and Christern's bookstores; William Hall & Son's music store; from Mr. G. W. Polman, No. 107 East 14th-st, and at the door on the evenings of the Readings.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

GALLERY OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES, No. 659 Broadway.—Dr. ABBOTT'S wonderful collection has a character above all other exhibitions in America, and is pronounced by travelers to be superior to any museum in the world. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

STATIONERY.

COMMISSION PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. C. GOODMAN & CO., No. 32 Beekman st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

ENVELOPES.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbin's machine-made Envelopes, said to be the best manufactured.

WRITING PAPERS.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Manufacturers supplied with Bleaching powders, Wires, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c.

Cash paid for rags and paper shavings.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY FOR 1858.—Firms requiring BLANK BOOKS with which to commence the year, can be furnished with sets or parts of sets, in stock or made to order, ruled to any pattern, at the shortest notice and at reasonable rates, by

SLOTE & JANES, No. 93 Fulton st.

JOHN HASLAM & SONS,
(of Sheffield, England.)
Manufacturers of Table and Spring
CUTLERY,

have given their agency for the United States and the Canadas to

LALANCE & GROSJEAN,
No. 70 Beekman-st., New-York.

The above firm have also the general depôt for the United States of

TAPY & CO.'S
Tinned and Enameled Wrought-Iron
HOLLOW WARE,
FRENCH BASTING-SPOONS, TABLE-SPOONS,
WIRE DISH-COVERS, GUNS, ETC.,
SCREW-EYES, CORNICE-HOOKS, GATE-HOOKS,

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED.—FARMER.—A PROTESTANT ENGlishman and his wife desire places. He thoroughly understands farming, gardening, and the care and management of horses and horned cattle. His late employer in this City will testify. His wife is a good cook, and a very good washer and ironer; would take a place in the dairy. Both are willing and obliging. Distance no object. Apply at No. 301 Bowery. P. S.—Or he would take a place as coachman in this City.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, ACTIVE GIRLS, situations; one as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and assist to wash and iron; the other as plain cook and laundress; makes good bread, cakes and pies, &c., of all kinds; would go to the country; have good reference; a good home wanted, not wages; are careful, willing and anxious to give satisfaction. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY TWO WORTHY, RESPECTABLE girls, situations; one is a very competent cook; makes bread, cooks pies and pastry of all kinds; would assist to wash and iron; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework; is strong, active and willing; would go to the country; have the highest City reference. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable young woman; is a first class cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of soups and desserts; would assist with the washing, if required; the best of reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., near 8th-st., for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, in a private family; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good cook, first-rate baker; has no objection to go into the country; can be well recommended from her last place. Apply at No. 210 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts., third floor, front room No. 8; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady young man, who has the best of City references; he perfectly understands his business; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 612 Broadway, in the basement, where any commands left will be quickly attended to. Address T S.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of steady habits and good character; has been in a fancy goods house for three years; would have no objections to go in a country store. Can give the best of recommendation from his present employers. Address C. W. G., box No. 1,422 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, A situation in a private family as ladies' maid and seamstress. Can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing. Can give good references. Apply at No. 165 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A LAD OF MOST INDUSTRIOUS turns; would be faithful to his employer. Speaks several languages; between 16 and 17, would like to have a situation either in a store or doctor's office. Call between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock, at No. 434 2d-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress, in a private family; is a competent dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing; would like to assist with the chamberwork; has lived with families of the best respectability, and the best of reference can be given. Call at No. 79 Greenwich-av.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN from Germany, 17 years of age, speaking English, is desirous to apprentice himself to learn the hatting business or any other respectable trade; can give satisfactory City references. Inquire of J. ETTLINGER, No. 36 Exchange-place.

WANTED—LAWYER'S CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN 23 years of age, (American,) wants a situation as copyist in a lawyer's office in this City or Western New-York; writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures. Good references given. Address E. B. FAIRFIELD, *Times* Office, or No. 194 Grand-st., New-York City.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment and respectability, possessing a happy temperament and agreeable manners, wishes an engagement as housekeeper; widower preferred. References exchanged. Address S. A. B. *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A LADY FROM LONDON OF SEVeral years' experience in cutting and modeling patterns, a situation to superintend the cutting or making-up department of a wholesale or retail dry goods store. Address B. A., No. 1 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as nurse or waiter, or would cook, wash and iron for a small private family, and has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 371 2d-av., room No. 13—front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as seamstress, who understands cutting and fitting ladies' dresses and boys' clothes, to work by the day or week in genteel families. Call at No. 137 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman; is a good cook, understands her business perfectly. Is a good baker. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 90 West 16th-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business. Can give good reference. Apply at No. 60 West Washington-place, first floor, in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRESSMAKER AND general seamstress by a girl who thoroughly understands all kinds of sewing. She can bring the best recommendations and may be seen at No. 108 9th-st., all day to-day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as good cook washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City references. Call at No. 36 Hamersley-st, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation; is a good cook, good washer and ironer; is a first rate pastry cook and baker of bread; can come well recommended. Call at No 77 Henry-st., 5th floor, front room. No objection to go in the country.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference a situation as general servant; washes and irons well, makes excellent bread, understands meats and poultry, does up linen in style; will do the work of a private family; wages $6 to $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid or waitress in a private family. Good city reference given. Call for two days at No. 86 East 15th-st., in the fancy store, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AGED SCOTCH lady, to do general housework in a small family in this City—wishes to make herself generally useful. Apply No. 249 West 26th-st., in back basement; can be seen for 2 or 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as seamstress in a private family; is a competent dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing. Can be seen at No. 1 12th-st., corner of Greenwich-av., over the Bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can do all kinds of fine sewing; has no objection to do light chamber work. Good City reference. Can be seen at No. 73 West 19th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, to take the entire charge of children and sew, or act as chambermaid and seamstress; is obliging; has the best of reference. Call or address at No. 27 East 18th st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good cook; no objection to assist with washing and ironing. Best of City reference given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 103 West 16th-st., between the 6th and 7th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young Protestant woman; understands hair dressing well; has good City reference. Apply at No. 40 East 26th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress, understands all kinds of embroidery, or chambermaid; is a short time in this country. Apply, for two days, at No. 203 East 9th-st., rear 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; has the best of reference. Apply for two days at No. 21 3d-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AN INTELLIGENT AMERIcan widow lady wishes to secure a situation as housekeeper in a hotel, or private family. Undoubted references as to character and capability will be given. Call or address Mrs. L. W., No. 565 Broadway, room No. 39.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY PROTESTANT young women, one as cook one as nurse and seamstress, one as chambermaid and waitress, one as laundress, or to do general housework. Also by four nice colored women. Apply at No. 711th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, who has been engaged as traveler in the iron and hardware business; wishes for a similar situation, or as assistant book-keeper, and make himself generally useful. Address, *Times* office, X. L.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-RATE cook; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing. References unexceptionable. Apply at present situation, No. 32 Le Roy st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as a first-class chambermaid and laundress; fully understands French fluting; has good City reference. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as lady's maid or seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman; is an excellent cook washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 83 East 13th-st. The best of reference from last situation.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at No. 37 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing and doing up fine muslins; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 84 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl, as chambermaid and to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 24 Ludlow-st., room 12, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress, by a neat young Protestant woman. Has excellent City references. Apply for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A SCOTCH FARMER and wife; understand everything regarding farm, dairy, poultry, &c.; also, by a first-class woman, as nurse or general housework; has good recommendations. Apply, by letter or otherwise, at No. 24 3d-av., Bible-house. W. W. CAIRNS, Superintendent.

P. S.—This office has no connection with any other office in the Bible-house.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO HIGHLY respectable young women, the one as general housework, the other as chambermaid and waitress; have excellent recommendations. Apply, for 2 days, at No 24 3d-av., Bible-House. W. W. CAIRNS, Supt.

P. S.—Nothing but clean, tidy and honest girls admitted into this office.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linen in style understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry. Also her niece, a regular chambermaid and laundress, or waitress; will make herself useful; wages $6 and $7. Call at No 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—AT WESLEY & COMPANY'S FEMALE Institute, No 360 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., situations for the following servants, viz.: 6 good Protestant cooks and 4 Catholic cooks, 10 smart nurses and seamstresses, 8 chambermaids and waiters, and 12 smart Protestant housework girls. Employers will remember the number.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PROtestant woman; one who thoroughly understands housekeeping and is willing to make herself generally useful in a family where another girl is kept. One who would appreciate a good home at moderate wages, may apply at No. 10 Tillary-st, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO HOUSEWORK and washing and ironing in a private family, by a neat, respectable girl. Has the best City reference. Would endeavor to make herself useful. Apply, for two days, at No. 170 Attorney-st., basement.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S situation by a single Protestant German man, who is perfectly competent, and has the best recommendations from City and country for several years. Address JOHN, at the seed store No. 7 John-st, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of work; has the best of reference from her last place, where she has lived several years. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 168 York-st., Brooklyn, first floor, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY A respectable healthy young married woman, whose babe, the first, is two months old. She is an excellent nurse. To be seen, till situated, at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION FOR a young, tidy girl as nurse chambermaid or seamstress, has respectable family. To be seen for two days at No. 159 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS cook in a hotel, large boarding-house, or restaurant, by a very experienced girl, who knows her business thoroughly. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation to do general housework, in a private family. Can be seen for two days. Apply at No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City reference, a situation as nurse and seamstress. Inquire at No. 1½ 6th-av., near Carmine-st.

ORGANIST.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man in this City, as organist, who is fully prepared to perform the duties as such. Address L. L. D., *Times* Office.

N. B.—FAMILIES AND ALL OTHERS CAN obtain excellent servants at the only new Domestic Institute and Home in the City. No. 138 14th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive Home has an abundance of civil, capable help. All others rejected. N. B.—The public will be careful not to mistake this establishment for any other called "Institute and Home" in 6th-av. It is conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of Faithful Domestics, No. 6 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOARDING.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY occupying a first-class house, will let a suite of furnished rooms to two or three gentlemen, with gas and fire, for $12 or $16 per week; if desirable will furnish breakfast. Unexceptionable reference required. Location 2d-av. Address WALTER, *Times* office.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANTLY SITUATED front room and bedroom, with pantries attached, convenient for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged, at No. 77 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, in a private family, at No. 504 4th-av. Terms reasonable. Apply after 6 o'clock in the evening.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND bedroom to let in a first-class private house, with board, gas, fire, and dinner at 6, at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can obtain board in a private family by applying at No. 414 Pacific-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN, OR A GENtleman and wife, may obtain a pleasant room, with board, at No. 142 McDougal-st., corner of Amity. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDRoom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway for gentlemen and their wives, and for single gentlemen. E. SOUTON.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMily, having more rooms than they require, can accommodate two single gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board. Apply at No. 11 Tillary-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT, WELLfurnished rooms to let, with partial board, to one or two gentlemen. Apply at No 36 Clinton-st., midway between the Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BO

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
NO. 112 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.

The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public at large that he is now prepared to take charge of all kinds of property, PURCHASING, SELLING AND LEASING REAL ESTATE, Renting and Letting Stores, Dwellings, Collecting Rents, Bills, &c. Particular attention given in keeping stores and dwellings in proper repair. All business thankfully received and attended to with dispatch. JAMES L. WAUGH.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
Issue
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for travel, available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MERCANTILE CREDITS,
for use in EUROPE, CHINA, etc.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW YORK, Jan. 27, 1858.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY WITH the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1857:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1857	$3,682,583 21
Premiums on Policies not marked off Jan. 1, 1857	1,438,389 22
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$5,120,972 43
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from Jan. 1, 1857, to Dec. 31, 1857	$3,942,812 03
Losses paid during the same period	$2 616,983 62
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	522,111 01
The Company have the following assets, viz:	
Stocks of the State of New-York and of New-York City Banks, and other Stocks and loans secured by Stocks	$1,641,500 00
Bonds and mortgages and real estate	230,100 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on bonds and mortgages and other loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	98,804 29
Premium notes and bills receivable	1,952,358 73
Cash in Bank	118,511 55
Total amount of Assets	$4,071,304 57

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders of, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.

After reserving ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF PROFITS, they have further resolved that fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the Company, of the issue of 1856, be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled to the extent paid.

They have also declared a dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1857, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d day of February next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st July, 1842, to the 1st day of January, 1857, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$6,619,220
Additional profits from 1st January, 1857, to 1st January, 1858	1,038,200
Total profits for 15½ years	$7,657,420
The certificates issued previous to 1856 have been redeemed by cash	5,464,190
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1858	$2,193,230

By order of the Board,
W. POWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,	Caleb Barstow,	Charles Dennis,
Thomas Tileston,	A. P. Pillot,	Dennis Perkins,
Henry Coit,	Leon. S Suarez,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Leroy M. Wiley,	W. H. H. Moore,
Lewis Curtis,	Daniel S. Miller,	William Wood,
Wm. S. Wetmore,	S. T. Nicoll,	J. Henry Burgy,
Chas. H. Russell,	Joshua J. Henry,	Corn. Grinnell,
Lowell Holbrook,	Geo. C. Hobson,	Henry C. Brewer,
Rob. C. Goodhue,	David Lane,	Wm. Sherman,
F. A. Hargous,	James Bryce,	Edward R. Bell,
Meyer Gans,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	E. E. Morgan,
E. H. Gillilan,	Henry K. Bogert,	B. J. Howland,
Ramsay Crooks,	A. A. Low,	Benj. Babcock,
Royal Phelps,	Wm. E. Dodge,	Fletcher Westray.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS Vice President
E. W. H. H. MOORE, Second Vice President.

$9,000 SACRAMENTO CITY 10 PER cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Madison City 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Watertown City 8 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Waterloo Town Bond, 8 per cent
$5,000 Painsville and Hudson 7 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 8 per cent. 1st Mortgage on Road completed.
$17,500 Mineral Point Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds, issued to contractor.
$19,500 { 3 houses and lots, Nos. 1,217, 1,219, 1,221 Broadway, at $6,500 each.
$10,000 House and lot, No. 139 Prince-st.
$14,000 House and lot, No 9 St. George's-place, near 3d-av. and 13th-st.
$100,000—25,000 acres of superior land, located on the line of the Pacific Railroad in 1857, at $4 per acre.
The above City, Town and Railroad Bonds and real estate for sale by W. W. LELAND, No. 18 Exchange-place.

J. M. PALMER. LAZ. NOBLE.
J. M. PALMER & CO., BANKERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.—Land Warrants located with care. Coin, Exchange and Land Warrants bought and sold; interest paid on special deposits; collections in Western Iowa and Nebraska prompt; attended to; city and town property and lands bought and sold; money invested and taxes paid; especial attention given to buying and selling property in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.
REFERENCES—W. Townsend, Cashier, Chester Co. Bank, Pa.; Lippincott, Coffin & Co., Philadelphia; C. F. Coffin, Cashier, Richmond, Ind.; R. G. Pearce, New-York City; Parks & Andrews, Lumbermen, St. Louis; Wood, Lea & Co., Hon. G. H. Pendleton, Cincinnati; Ohio; Poppleton & Byers, Omaha City, N. T.; Paschall Woodward, Chicago, Ill.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS.—The undersigned Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the city of St. Louis, invites proposals from holders of bonds of the city of St. Louis, for the redemption of such bonds. Proposals to be for any number of bonds not exceeding $75,000. On account of the sinking fund I have at all times money with which I am prepared to purchase St. Louis bonds. Where bids are accepted the bonds will be received and paid for at the Bank of Commerce, New-York. Address by mail, P. A. DICK, Fund Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.

TO MERCHANTS, BANKERS, LAWYERS, &c.—The advertisers, claiming to understand the science of book-keeping, in all its varied and complicated intricacies, offer their services in preparing correct and lucid statements of all books, with which they may be intrusted. Bankrupt estates reported upon after the manner of the accounting houses of London, Liverpool and Glasgow. Estate accounts, for the Surrogate Court, prepared and adjusted, according to its prescribed forms. Unexceptionable references as to ability and qualifications. Address F. & CO., Box No. 163 New-York Post-Office.

OFFICE OF WATER WORKS, DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20, 1858.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE interest Coupons attached to the Bonds of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Detroit, "payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in the City of New-York," will hereafter be paid at the Metropolitan Bank, in the City of New York.
ROBERT E. ROBERTS, Secretary.

REMOVAL NOTICE.—GEORGE B. SATTERLEE has removed to the office No. 49 Exchange-place, where his Banking and Stock-Commission Business will be continued with increased facilities.
Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at the Brokers' Board and at private sale.
A desirable list of all the Insurance Company Stocks which the market affords constantly on hand and for sale at the current rates.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.—An election of Directors of this Company will be held at the depôt, (6th-av., corner 44th-st.,) on TUESDAY, Feb. 2, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

CLARK & WILLIAMSON, BANKERS, NO. 1 Wall-st., solicit orders for the purchase and sale of all kinds of securities. Collections made in all parts of the country.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1858.

INTEREST.—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY.—The interest coupons of the first mortgage Bonds of this Company due Feb. 1, will be paid at the office No. 69 Wall-st., on and after that date.
G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

$20.000 WANTED—AT TEN PER CENT. per annum for 4 or 5 years, secured by bond and mortgage on unincumbered first-class realestate in Cincinnati, worth more than twice the amount.
WM. P. PRATT & CO., No. 84 Nassau-st.,

$150.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on improved City property worth double the amount. Fifty thousand in one sum on down-town property. Other sums of fifteen hundred and upwards. Apply at No. 16 Wall-st., room No. 26.

CITY OF ST. LOUIS MUNICIPAL BONDS.—160 Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 6 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, for sale by
R. D. MORGAN & CO., Nos. 68 and 70 Front-st.

BUSINESS PAPER AND LOANS ON APPROVED Securities negotiated by
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.
Renewed and suspended paper purchased.

MEIGS AND GREENLEAF HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Exchange-place.

BANK NOTICES.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—33d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits.
I. T. SMITH, Sec'y.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND HARNESS, ONE brown mare, 15½ hands high, one roan horse, 16 do.; both splendid road horses, warranted sound and kind; also, a light pole wagon, a skeleton do., but little used, together with a fine coach harness; will be sold low. Apply at the Metropolitan stables, corner Prince and Crosby-sts.

FOR SALE—CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.—A splendid assortment of every description of Carriage for sale, at invoice prices. Also, a very superior lot of Portland Sleighs will be sold low. Apply at the Carriage Repository, 594 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

GUANO
From the Island of Elide in the Pacific Ocean, 1,600 tons just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
GEORGE G. HOBSON, No. 43 South-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMbia Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable at their
NEW OFFICE, No. 30 WALL-ST.,
on and after the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that data.
JOHN C. BERGH, Sec'ry.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1858

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend of Six-and-a-Half (6½) per cent. payable to the stockholders on Monday, the 25th inst., in cash.
They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six (6) per cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 9th of February next in cash.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending Dec. 31, 1857, of Thirty-one per cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 9th February next.
This latter dividend makes the Scrip Dividends declared by this Company, during the last four years, one hundred and five and a half per cent.
This Company having always declined to insure through the medium of brokers and out-of-town agents, it is important that all applications for insurance should be made to the office direct, or through respectable parties residing in this City.

TRUSTEES:

Charles H Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred. A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	J. Steward, Jr.	Joseph Hoxland,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robt. B. Minturn,	Dan. Drake Smith,
A. C Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred. G. Foster,
G. B. Lamar,	Edwd. C. Center,	Peleg Hall.
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillaud, Jr.	Saml. V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	Jas. M. Waterbury	J. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	Wm. H. Cary,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a semi annual dividend of four per cent., on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the Union Bank in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days, will be paid at the Treasurer's office only.
OSWEGO, Jan. 15, 1858. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE—CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Dec. 24, 1857.—A semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. has been declared from the net earnings of this Company for six months ending Dec. 31, payable to the Stockholders respectively on and after the 1st day of February next. Stockholders registered on the New-York books will be paid at the Phenix Bank, New-York. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1 inclusive. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st., Jan 12, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent., payable on and after the 2d February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst., till 2d February.
EDWARD B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 38 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 19, 1858.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DECLared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock, payable Feb. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. until that date.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec 26, 1857.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a dividend of three and a half per cent., (3½,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1858.
The transfer books will be closed until 4th of January.
W. B. MSEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., payable at the People's Bank on the 1st day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 5th proximo.
T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1858.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock will be paid to the Stockholders on and after Monday, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day.
By order of the Board. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable Feb. 10th prox., at their office in this City. The transfer books will be closed the 30th inst. and remain closed until 10th prox. C. W. DURANT, Treas.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURance Company, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1858.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten per cent., payable on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INsurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st. New-York, Jan. 13, 1858. A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on Feb. 1, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at their office, No. 33 Fine-st. W. WHITEHEAD, Treasurer.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Dividend, New-York, Jan. 7, 1858. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF BLAKISTON, COX & CO.. was dissolved on the 1st inst., by limitation. The business will be settled by JOHN R. BLAKISTON and WILLIAM P. COX, who are alone authorized to use the name of the late firm in liquidation.
JOHN R BLAKISTON,
WM. P. COX.
Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1858. GEORGE P. NEVIN.

The coal business will be continued by the subscribers, who have associated together under the firm of BLAKISTON & COX.
JOHN R. BLAKISTON,
WILLIAM P. COX,
No. 217 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
No. 4 New-st., New-York.
Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1858.

NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP HERETofore existing under the firm of CHARLES FOLSOM termina ed this day by limitation, and is succeeded by the firm of FOLSOM & STEVENS, in whom is vested the entire capital and interest of the late firm.
(Signed.) THOMAS J. STEVENS,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1858. CHARLES FOLSOM.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of FOLSOM & STEVENS for the business of importing and dealing in guns and sporting articles. Their places of business are at Nos. 203 and 502 Broadway.
(Signed.) CHARLES FOLSOM.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1858. LOUIS W. STEVENS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE AGENCY OF H. AITKEN & CO., Agents of the New-Jersey Zinc Co., ceases this day, by its own limitation. The business of the A. & CO. will be settled by the officers of the Company.
H. AITKEN,
A. LE BARBIER.
The business of the New-Jersey Zinc Company will hereafter be transacted by the officers of the Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1857. H. AITKEN, President.
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF BROWN & ISAACS, house-movers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Business relating to the old firm may be settled with either of the undersigned.
The same business will be continued by the subscribers individually, and either may be addressed at the Mechanics' Exchange, No. 34 Pine-st., New-York.
TRUMAN B. BROWN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1858. J. WICKHAM ISAACS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF RICHARDSON, PECK & ACKLEY, lawyers, No. 119 Nassau-st., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The accounts due the late firm have been duly assigned to the undersigned, who are alone authorized to collect or receive the same, and who will continue the practice of law at the old office, room No. 11. WM. WARE PECK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1858. J. M. ACKLEY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in the name of MANCHESTER & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by J. H. BATES, who alone is authorized to sign in liquidation and collect the outstanding debts.
E. W. MANCHESTER,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1858. J. H. BATES.

JOHN W. QUINCY HAVING ASSOCIATED with him Mr. GEORGE DAYTON, the business will be hereafter conducted under the firm of
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1858.

WATCHES AND JEWELERY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
VERY LOW.
The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver WATCHES and JEWELRY at LESS than USUAL PRICES.
DIAMOND FINGER RINGS,
LADIES' BRACELETS,
EAR-RINGS and PINS,
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE CHAINS,
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS,
GOLD GUARD CHAINS,
PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS,
SEAL RINGS,
KEYS and SEALS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS and STUDS,
GOLD SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES,
GOLD PENCILS and PENS,
GOLD NECKLACES and CROSSES,
GOLD THIMBLES,
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 Glasses,
SILVER FRUIT "KNIVES, PORTE-MONNAIES and NAPKIN RINGS,
GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS,
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches, and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase an assortment of household furniture, and would like it on or before Feb 1. Any family wishing to break up housekeeping, can find a cash customer by addressing a line to KINGSLAND, *Times* Office.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—At H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK STATE CANALS.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—REPAIRS OF CHEMUNG AND CHENANGO CANALS.—In pursuance of Act, Chapter 105, Laws of 1857, and of a resolution of the Contracting Board, notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Engineer's Office, in the city of Syracuse, until Tuesday, the 2d day of February next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary, or that may be required, to keep in good repair and in good navigable condition during such time in each year as the Canal Commissioners or Commissioner in charge shall direct, for a period of five years from the 15th day of February next.

	Penalty in Bond.
The Chemung Canal and Feeder	$8,000
Section No. 3 Chenango Canal	5,000

Together with all and each of the Side Cuts, Structures, Feeders and Reservoirs connected therewith.

Every proposal shall be accompanied by an affidavit indorsed thereon, of each person uniting in such proposal, that he is not directly or indirectly interested in any other proposal for the same work or materials, or any part of the same; that he has no agreement or understanding with any other person interested in any other proposal or contract for the same work or materials, or any part thereof; and that no other person than such as shall be named in the proposal is interested in the same, or has any agreement or understanding to become interested in any contract that may be made in pursuance of such proposal.

Every proposal for the above-mentioned work or materials must be accompanied with a bond to the people of this State, in the penalty specified above, and which bond shall be signed by the party making such proposal and two or more responsible sureties, with such evidence of their responsibility as the Contracting Board shall require, and which sureties shall justify in sums equal in the aggregate to twice the amount of such penalty.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate of the Supervisor of the town, and the County Clerk, or the County Judge of the County in which said surety shall reside, or any two of them, as to the responsibility of said sureties.

The persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required by the Contracting Board to give the bond for the payment of laborers' wages, as required by chapter 278, of the laws of 1850.

No acceptance of a proposal or award of a contract by the Contracting Board, and no contract made by them, or any interest in the same, shall be assignable to any person or persons, without the written consent of the Canal Commissioners.

The Commissioners will reserve fifteen per cent. of the amount of each relative monthly estimate of work done and materials delivered, as a security to the State for the performance of the contract and at the expiration of the third month of each year, the fifteen per cent. thus retained during the previous year, shall be paid to the contractor, providing the provisions of the contract shall have been fully complied with.

In case the Contracting Board shall be of opinion that the proposals made at any meeting thereof, pursuant to any advertisement, are, in consequence of any combination or otherwise, excessive and disadvantageous to the State, they may decline all or any of the said proposals, and advertise anew for the work and materials embraced therein.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to receive the boats, tools and other implements specified in the following Schedule, and allow therefor the respective prices therein stated, viz.:

SCHEDULE.

SECTION NO. 3 CHENANGO CANAL.
There are no boats or tools on this section.

CHEMUNG CANAL AND FEEDER.
In charge of B. P. BAILEY, Superintendent.

1 Broad Axe, $2; 1 Narrow Axe $1	$3 00
1 Small Boat Adze, $3 Crow Bars, $3	15 00
4 Tool Chests, $6; 1 pair Cant Hooks, $1	7 00
3 Lamps, $3; 3 Lamp Fillers, 94c	3 94
30 Picks, $22; 2 Plows, $7	29 50
2 Pumps, $1 50; 1 Cross Cut Saw, $4	5 50
1 Pile Driver and Fixtures	225 00
1 State Scow, $150; 1 Gravel Scow, $75	225 00
10 Scythes, $7 50; 8 Scythe Snaths, $12 50	20 00
3 Scrapers, $15; 153 Shovels, $133 87	148 87
1 Grind Stone, $3; 115 Wheel Barrows, $230	233 00
1 Wrench, 75c.; 1 Rope 80 feet long, $4	4 75
1 Lighter for Mowing	30 00
Total	$950 56

In charge of W. I. KIDDER, Resident Engineer.

13,280 feet Hemlock Plank	$88 50
3,573 feet B. M. Hemlock Timber	25 01
1,063 feet Oak Timber, Plank and Boards	112 13
Lot of Timber, framed	5 00
3 Axes, $2 50; 9 Augers, $6; 1 Tackle Block, $6	14 50
4 Crow Bars, $6; 3 Chains, $9; 1 Chisel, 25c	15 25
7 Tool Chests, $7; 3 Hammers and Sledges, $5	12 00
2 Cant Hooks, $1; 2 Lamps, $2 50	3 50
3 Lock Gates, $150; 1 Maul and Beetle, $1 50	151 50
7 Paddle Posts, $665; 2 Sector Pad Locks, $1 50	66 50
55 Picks, $50 75; 23 Pike Poles, $1 50; 2 Plows, $9	71 25
1 Pump, $1 50; 1 Scow, $275; 6 Scrapers, $22 50	299 00
356 Shovels, $247 63; 1 Shave, 75c.; 1 pr. Shackle Bars, $1 50	249 88
1 Grind Stone, $4; 1 Stove, $1; 1 pair Blacksmith's Tongs, 75c.	5 75
222 Wheel Barrows, $325 62; 6 Wrenches, $7 50	333 12
1 Brace and 2 Bitts, 63c.; 4 Steps and 3 Sockets, $5 50	9 13
2 Tow Posts and 1 Heel Post, $22; 3 Gate Collars, $3	25 00
9 Eyes, $4 05; 12 Wrists, $21 60; 2 Cold Chisels, 75c.	26 40
1 Boring Machine, $7; 2 Pails and Dippers, 75c.	7 75
Bow, Stern and Tow Lines	15 00
	$1,531 17
Total	$2,481 73

The aggregate of the same to be paid in twelve equal monthly payments.

The person or persons to whom the work may be awarded will be required to enter into contract for the performance of the work within ten days after the same shall have been awarded to him or them, upon the terms prescribed by the Contracting Board.

The name or names of the person proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence.

The specifications and blank propositions and forms of contracts and bonds will be ready for examination at the above-mentioned office, ten days prior to the time specified for the letting. Dated Albany, Dec. 28, 1857.

HENRY FITZHUGH, } Canal
SAMUEL S. WHALLON, } Commissioners.
CHARLES H. SHERRILL, }
S. SEYMOUR, State Eng. and Surveyor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Engineer to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:

Albany-st., No. 20—Ames-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Beecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 29 to 33, Broadway, Nos. 256, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel building, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 28, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 198—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 142, 144—East Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 327, 329—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 257, 259, 261—East Thirtenth-st., No. 7—Fourth-st., East Fourteenth-st., five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 242, 244, 246—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 259—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 63, 67, 79, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 139—Jacob-st., Nos. 1, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138—Lewis-st., No. 140—Liberty-st., No. 138, 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 255, 292, 293—Nassau-st., Nos. 82, 84, 86—Ninth-st., Nos. 349, 351—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 346, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 33, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 81—Reade-st., Nos. 36, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 6 to 14, northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 431, 439—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Wa-hington-st., Nos. 5, 21, 23, 33, 35, 71, 87, 89, 102, 123, 160, 162, 179—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 353—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 152—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 129, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 106—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 206, 208 (rear)—West Forty-first-st., No. 284—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 425, 428, 429, 430—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 83—Avenue C, Nos. 134, 136, 138—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill.

HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

DANBY BANK.—RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—IT WAS ordered by the Court of Chancery, for the State of Vermont, on the 29th day of Dec., A. D. 1857, that the undersigned be appointed Receiver of the DANBY BANK, and that all persons holding the bills, or having claims against said bank, present the same for allowance to the undersigned, at his office in Manchester, Vermont, within one year from the said 29th day of Dec., 1857; and in default of such presentment, said bills and claims be forever barred. And it was further ordered by the Court aforesaid, that notice be given to all persons interested in said bank, by publishing the substance of said order, for eight successive weeks in the Rutland *Herald* and Bennington *Banner*, and in the paper printed at Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and in one paper printed at Chicago in the State of Illinois, and for six weeks continuously in the *New-York Times* and the Boston *Post*.
WINCHESTER, Vermont, Jan. 16, 1858.
ja21-6w A. L MINER, Receiver.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS, OF the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the subject of Russ Pavement in Broadway, will meet on THURSDAY, Jan 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the City Library Room, No. 12 City Hall, to hear further suggestions regarding the improvement to said pavement. All parties interested are requested to be present.
P. A. BOOLE, } Committee
THOMAS McSPEDON, } on
JOHN LYNES, } Streets.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—OFFICE OF THE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1858.—*To the Stockholders and Creditors:* A meeting of the Stockholders, Bondholders and Creditors of this Company, will be held at the office of this Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of February, proximo, at 11 o'clock A. M., to determine upon such course of action as may be deemed best to secure the interests of all concerned. Per order,
ORLAND SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, Jan 18, 1858.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., on MONDAY, Feb. 1. The polls will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock, P. M. By order
DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON FRAUDS OF the Board of Aldermen, will meet in the Library Room, No. 12 City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 1, 1858, at 2 P. M. Any persons having complaints to lay before the Committee, are requested to attend.
THOMAS W. ADAMS, }
S. T. MONTGOMERY, } Committee.
THOMAS STEPHENS, }
JAMES OWENS, }

CONTINENTAL BANK, New-York, Jan. 16, 1858.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SEVENTEEN Directors of the Continental Bank, and for three Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, in Nassau-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of February next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
B. F WARNER, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, March 5, 1856.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Statute in such cases made and provided, that all the Circulating Notes issued to J. RELF, an Individual Banker, (Farmers' Banker, Mina, Chautauque County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the Circulating Notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.
N. B.—The Commercial Bank of Albany will redeem the Notes in behalf of the Superintendent.
mh12-'58-law2yW

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
It acts with extraordinary potency upon the fluids of the body, cleansing them from all deleterious particles, and as a restorative, disinfectant and gentle aparient combined, it is unequaled. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,
For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lass

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 45 Wall-st., and 181 Broadway

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. MATHER, to allow aliens to hold real estate.

By Mr. ELY to amend the Charter of the Society for the reformation of juvenile delinquents.

By Mr. SLOAN, to regulate the rates of ferriage between New-York and Brooklyn. Also, against shortening the terms of the city officials of Brooklyn.

By Mr. NOXON, to amend 12th Section of the Metropolitan Police Law. Also, to amend the Harbor Preservation act.

REPORTS.

By Mr. SMITH, favorable to the Long Island College Hospital.

By Mr. TAUMANN, favorably, relative to the New-York Dispensaries. Also, relative to a bill amending the Charter of the Orphan's Home.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, to amend the Divorce law.

By Mr. J. D. WILLARD, to amend the law of General Session and Courts of Oyer and Terminer.

By Mr. SLOAN, exempting the Fifth Ward in Brooklyn from fire-laws.

By Mr. NOXON, to increase the time of publication of notices of mortgage foreclosures.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. MANDVILLE, for the better protection of stockholders in coporations.

By Mr. NOXON, repealing the law prohibiting the Common Council of New-York from granting lands under water.

By Mr. WADSWORTH, to facilitate actions to which the people of the State are parties. Also, to amend the law incorporating companies to navigate the lakes, rivers and canals of the State.

By Mr. NOXON, to amend section 399 of the Code of Procedure.

BILLS PASSED.

Amending the act to allow the city of Utica to take stock in the Black River Railroad.

To provide for the payment of the postage of the Legislature.

Relative to the Lockport Hydraulic Company.

To designate the time for the reimbursement of the Long Island Railroad State Stock.

The Senate then went into Executive Session.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The Assembly met at 11 o'clock, when the late Clerk announced that the list of Reporters announced yesterday was not the official recognized list, but only of those claiming the privilege of the floor under the resolution of the House.

Messrs. VAN VALKENBURGH and HORTON were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Speaker, who then appeared and was conducted by them to the Chair. Mr. ALVORD, in a clear, distinct voice, and with admirable address, spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY: After a protracted and close contest, a presiding officer of this House has been chosen, and in assuming the duties and responsibilities of that position, permit me to tender you my sincere thanks for the high honor conferred upon me. The candidate of but a portion of the members, and selected by a moiety of my peers, I shall endeavor so to discharge the duties of this station as to satisfy you that I am Speaker for the whole. I ask your aid and assistance in the difficult and trying position I occupy, and in my efforts so to administer and enforce the rules and ordinances which you may adopt for the government of this body, that equal and impartial justice shall be extended to every person and interest. In the embarrassing duties of the Chair I look with confidence for your kindness and support. I ask you all to give strict attention and obedience to your rules, as you well know that business will be greatly facilitated and our labors comparatively lessened by such a course. In conclusion, gentlemen, I again return you my acknowledgments. Let us look to and be governed by sense, and let our dependence be upon Him who is Legislator and Ruler over all, so that our course may meet his favor and approval.

The address and appearance of the presiding officer called forth loud applause from the galleries and the lobbies.

Messrs. VAN VALKENBURGH and MCNETT were appointed a Committee to wait upon the Governor, and inform him that the House was organized.

Messrs. WAGER and LAW were appointed a similar Committee to wait on the Senate.

On motion of Mr. DAYTON, a Committee of five on rules was ordered and appointed, and the old rules adopted *ad interim*.

A debate sprung up on a resolution inviting the clergy to attend the opening of the daily sessions, and the resolution was laid over.

On motion of Mr. DAYTON the officers hitherto discharging duties were recognized and ordered to be paid.

One or two resolutions relating to extra diagrams and manuals were laid over.

Mr. SEAMAN, the private Secretary of the Governor, then appeared and presented the Governor's Message, which was read.

The reports of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and of the State Treasurer were received.

The House concurred in the Senate's resolution, relative to the election of a Regent of the University.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

For the repeal of all the New York bills for the regulation of Brooklyn Ferriage, and for the repeal of the Railroad Assessment law.

For the Repeal of the Usury Laws.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Messrs. MOORE, JONES, TAPPAN, DURYEA and others for the repeal or amendment of the Metropolitan Police Law.

By Mr. DAYTON, to amend the laws relating to Brooklyn, passed at last session.

By Messrs. ADAMS and DURYEA, for a Registry Law.

By Mr. MOORE, for the regulation of fares on the Eighth-avenue Railroad. Also, to abolish the offices of Alms House Governors.

By Mr. LYNCH, to regulate Loan Offices in New-York.

By Mr. T. JONES, to restore to New-York her municipal rights by repealing all the acts of last session relating to that City.

By Mr. EVERS, to provide for the better observance of the Sabbath.

By Mr. BLEECKER, to abolish the City Court of Brooklyn.

By Mr. LYNCH, to amend the Pawnbrokers' act.

Mr. LEWIS, to repeal the Railroad Assessment law.

The concurrent resolution for an adjournment from Thursday till Tuesday was laid over.

Mr. MOORE offered a resolution that so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Kansas is unwise, undignified, nnjust and unworthy of the Chief Executive of the State. Laid over.

Mr. SMITH moved a joint preamble and resolution, directing an inquiry into the occupancy of Castle Garden by the Emigrant Commissioners as an emigrant depôt. Also, in regard to certain alleged extortions upon the emigrants; and calling for a Committee of five to make the investigation. Laid over.

The House then adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Case No. 49.—Jacob N. Payne *et al. vs.* Jonathan J. Niles *et al.* Argument concluded.

No. 50.—Paul Spofford *et al.*, claimants of the steamship *James Adger, vs.* W. L. Todd. An appeal from the United States Circuit Court of the Southern District of New-York. The matters in controversy having been settled, it was ordered that the appeal be dismissed, with costs.

Nos. 51 and 52.—Edwin M. Chaffee, Trustee of Horace H Day, *vs.* Nathaniel Hayward, and Horace H. Day *vs.* Nathaniel Hayward. Argued for defendant. Submitted on printed argument for plaintiffs.

No. 54.—Horace C. Silsby, *et al.*, *vs.* Elijah Foote. Argument for appellants commenced.

From Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The *Democrat's* Kansas correspondent says, "that the people have decided not to memorialize Congress for an enabling act, but to pass one for themselves and frame a Constitution, which will be in effect the Topeka instrument, and submit it to a popular vote for acceptance or rejection."

Mr. CLARKSON passed Boonville yesterday, *en route* to Washington, with the Lecompton Constitution and the official returns of the late election.

Permanent Seat of the Canadian Government.

TORONTO, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

A dispatch has been received from the Imperial Government, announcing that it has decided upon Ottawa City, (late Bytown,) as the permanent seat of the Canadian Government.

Screw Steamship Atlanta at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The screw steamship *Atlanta*, of Cromwell's Line, arrived at the bar at 9 A. M. of the 26th inst.

Meeting of the Creditors of Charles H. Mills & Co.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

At the first meeting of the creditors of CHAS. H. MILLS & Co., in the Court of Insolvency, claims to the amount of $1,200,000 were proved, and additional debts to the amount of several hundred thousand dollars will be proved at the next meeting. Messrs. EZRA LINCOLN and B. R. MUDGE were chosen assignees.

The Death of Gen. Havelock in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The flags of our shipping are at half-mast to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of General HAVELOCK.

The America Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* sailed from here at noon to-day, with ten passengers for Halifax and sixty for Liverpool. She takes out $810,400 in specie.

The Southern Mail.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The Southern Mail from all points, as late as due, has arrived here.

The Charleston steamer *Memphis*, for New-York, was detained till Sunday by a heavy sea on the bar.

Crawford's Statue of Washington.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Jan. 27.

CRAWFORD'S statue of WASHINGTON was unwrapped to-day. It was visited by thousands of ladies and gentlemen, and pronounced faultless by everybody.

Condition of the Ohio River.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Jan. 27.

The water in the channel of the River at this point measures ten feet, and is falling.

Weather Reports.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, 2 P. M.—Ther. 52°. Bar. 29.8 inches. Wind, N. W., light—sky nearly cloudless.

By the Northern, Eastern, Western, and Southern Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

WEDNESDAY FORENOON, Jan. 28.

MONTREAL, 8 A. M.—Weather mild and clear. Ther. 32°.

QUEBEC, 8 A. M.—Snowing. Wind E. Ther. 26°.

CALAIS, Me., 9 A. M.—Foggy. Wind W. Ther. 33°.

EASTPORT, Me., 9 A. M.—Foggy. Wind W. Ther. 33°.

BANGOR, Me., 9 A. M.—Very pleasant.

PORTLAND, Me., 9 A. M.—Wind warm. Ther. 42°.

ST. JOHN, N. B., 9 A. M.—Calm; thick fog. Ther. 38°.

SACKVILLE, N. B., 9 A. M.—Overcast, foggy. Wind S. W. Ther. 37°.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Warm and muggy. Ther. 48°.

SPRINGFIELD, Conn.—Warm and muggy. Ther. 48°.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Cloudy. Wind N. E. Ther. 53°.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Cloudy; threatens snow. Ther. 40°.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Cloudy. Ther. 46°.

TOLEDO, Ohio.—Cloudy. Ther. 48°.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Cloudy and rainy; wind W. Ther. 35°.

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Cloudy. Ther. 42°.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Cloudy. Ther. 44°.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Cloudy; wind N. W. Ther. 40°.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Clear; wind S.W. Ther. 40°.

BALTIMORE, Md., 9 A. M.—Cloudy. Ther. 50°.

BOSTON, Mass.—Mild and beautiful. Wind S. W Ther. 50°.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Clear and pleasant. Ther, 53°.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Noon.—Mild and warm. Ther. 54°.

EASTON, Penn.—Cloudy; warm with N. W. wind.

FON DU LAC.—Cloudy. Ther. 36°.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Cloudy. Ther. 47°.

ROONEVILLE, Mo.—Clear.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—Clear. Ther. 43°.

JANESVILLE, Wis.—Raining. Ther. 35°.

CHICAGO.—Clear. Ther. 37°.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN.—Foggy. Ther. 28°.

FULTON, Ill.—Wind S. E. Ther. 29°.

BURLINGTON.—Clear. Ther. 51°.

DUBUQUE, Iowa.—Cloudy, calm. Ther. 36°.

ROCK ISLAND.—Clear. Ther. 34°.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Cloudy, prospect of snow. Ther. 37°.

PORTAGE CITY.—Cloudy. Ther. 33°.

EVENING—6 P. M.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—Cloudy and mild; wind S. Ther. 50°.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y.—Mild and cloudy.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Cloudy and snowing; wind N. W. Ther. 36°.

HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y.—Mild and snowing; wind S. W.

NEW-ORLEANS.—Clear; light S. W. wind. Ther. 60°.

PORTLAND, Me.—Overcast. Ther. 44°.

CALAIS, Me.—Cloudy; wind W. Ther. 28°.

HALIFAX, N. S., 9 A. M.—Ther. 42°. Foggy. Wind S.

HALIFAX, N. S., 2 P. M.—Ther. 65°. Clear. Wind S. W.

HALIFAX, N. S., 7 P. M.—Ther. 60°. Cloudy, with the appearance of rain.

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Wind W. Ther. 35°.

SACKVILLE, N. B.—Cloudy. Strong N. W. wind. Ther. 18°.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Cloudy. Wind N. by E. Ther. 29°.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CALENDAR—THURSDAY, Jan. 28.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Nos. 86, 235, 21, 1577, 1621, 111, 112, 113, 115, 116, 118, 119, 119½, 120, 121, 123, 125, 128, 129, 130, 51.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 26, 27, 28, 29, 418, 437, 443, 447, 453, 181, 468, 470, 472, 473, 411, 464, 116, 415, 484, 466, 487, 493, 226, 496, 497, 501, 502, 503, 504, 507, 508, 510, 511 to 519, 521 to 526.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day. Nos. 35, 20, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52.

Finale of the Thirteenth-street Elopement Case—Mrs. Taylor in Court—She Refuses to go with her Husband.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Jan. 26.

Before Hon. Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the application of George T. Taylor.—On the opening of this case, yesterday, His Honor remarked that, assuming, as he did on Tuesday, that the return was complete, there was no power in the Court to issue a warrant of attachment against the respondent. But he had come to the conclusion that his assumption was erroneous, inasmuch as the whole point of the controversy was whether the return was complete or not; and as the relator alleges that the return is not full—that the respondent has the body, the return to the contrary notwithstanding—testimony could be taken, *ex parte*, perhaps, but on affidavits or otherwise, to try that question. Upon the testimony taken for the purpose of proving that the writ was not full, he was bound to issue the attachment asked for. He, therefore, would grant an order to that effect.

Mr. Busteed stated that he would bring the lady before the Court in a moment.

Mr. Barber desired that her examination should be private.

Mr. Busteed stated that he was determined to bring the lady there, and only there, for as he was compelled by a judicial order to produce her, he was absolved from all responsibility.

His Honor stated that if the lady objected to appearing in Court, he should not force her to come, but would have her privately examined.

Mr. Busteed still persisted that if the lady was to be produced at all, it should be in open Court.

After a short recess, Mr. Busteed stated that he opposed the granting of the attachment against Mrs. Wright. The petitioner had been allowed, by oral testimony, to prove that the return was not full. He would now, by oral evidence, oppose the granting of the attachment, by proving that the return was full and regular.

He then called Miss Emma Hawley, who came from the Judge's private room and took a seat on the bench with the Judge. The lady is a pleasant and rather bright-looking young lady of sixteen summers. She has dark brown hair, and is of medium stature. She was, of course, somewhat embarrassed by her position, but on the whole she took the affair very philosophically. She seemed to have considerable firmness, and appeared to be perfectly competent to look after her own rights. She was not too much abashed to "take" the various flashes of humor which glanced from the counsel, and was more inclined to laugh at the "much ado about nothing" than to shed tears. Her mother accompanied her to the Judge's room, but did not come on to the bench with her.

Mr. Busteed desired to have the witness sworn.

Mr. Barber objected. He desired to have Mrs. Wright first purge herself from contempt for not making the return more full.

Mr. Busteed said that he had produced this witness to prove that the return *was* full and definite.

Mr. Barber denied that the lady could appear as a witness for such a purpose.

His Honor decided not to administer the oath to the lady, but stated that he should examine her himself, on the point of her alleged detention.

Mr. Busteed stated that he had produced the lady as a witness on a particular point. As he had not been allowed to examine her, or to have her sworn, he would like to have her leave. He therefore told her to leave the stand.

The Court told her to stay where she was, which order she obeyed, and his Honor began to ask her some questions privately.

Mr. Barber objected to her examination, and as he had some remarks to make which Mr. Busteed did not wish the witness to hear, she retired for a few moments. Mr. Barber stated that she had been surrounded by her friends who had poisoned her ear with false stories about the character of Mr. Taylor. He desired that the Court should apprise her of her rights and privileges as a wife.

Mr. Busteed objected to the Court's assuming that she was under any restrain which rendered such advice necessary.

His Honor stated that he should simply ascertain where she wanted to go.

The lady was recalled, and in reply to his Honor answered as follows:

TESTIMONY OF MRS. TAYLOR.

I know the nature of these proceedings; I suppose was married to Mr. Taylor, and it was with my consent; I have not seen Mr. Taylor, because I do not wish to go with him; mother did not know that I was married when she told me to go down to Frank's store; I suppose that she went down to the store to find out; I suppose she *thought* I was married, by Mr. Taylor's actions; I told her of my marriage after I got to the store; I remained at the store about ten minutes, and then took a carriage and went into the country to some relations; I do not want to tell who they were; the place was about ten miles from here; mother remained there with me for a day or two, and I remained a day or two after she left; my brother brought me down to a friend's, where I am now staying; my friend is a married lady; I have not been out of the house, until to-day, since I arrived there, because I did not want to be insulted.

Q.—Who did you expect would insult you? (The answer was so low that it could not be heard.) I don't want to see Mr. Taylor; to go with him or to have him communicate with me; I say this on my own free will; I began to feel opposed to Mr. Taylor on Monday, the day I left our house; I found out his character; that was the reason; it was in consequence of what I heard that I disliked him; don't want to tell whether mother told me about his character; others, besides mother, told me of his character before I made up my mind.

Mr. Busteed here objected to the cross-examination to which she was subjected.

Examination continued.—The reason I went into the country was that I wanted to get rid of Taylor; I wanted to get rid of him in consequence of what I found out about his character; I believe the information I received on the subject; I have inquired into it; I began to be opposed to him on Monday; I made up my mind not to live with him while riding down to the store on Monday; it was my own free will; I wanted to go away; mother suggested going into the country when we were at the store; mother has called but once or twice at the house where I am stopping since I have been there; don't know that mother objected to seeing Taylor; I want never to see him again.

Q.—Have you any idea of his rights as a husband? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What are they? A.—I don't like to say; I understand that a husband, if the wife is imprisoned, may take legal proceedings to recover her; I know that this proceeding is for this purpose; I understand that I can go with my husband, but I don't wish to; I am not afraid of mother; she has used no threats towards me; I have not been imprisoned at all; have gone where I chose, and have not been forbidden any place; I am sixteen years old.

Q.—Are there any other causes, except those you have spoken of, in relation to the character of George, which made you not want to go with him? A.—(After some hesitation)—I have reasons of my own; the reasons existed after the marriage, but not before.

The lady retired for a moment while some unimportant questions were argued. On her recall she continued:

I have been engaged about a month; I was not forced into the marriage, but assented to it.

Q.—Were there other reasons than what you heard about his character which led you to dislike him? A.—I don't want to answer; I have my own reasons, other than those I mentioned; I have property in my own right; I am entitled to it when I come of age, not when I am married; I think I shall never want to live with my husband; I would not write to him or have him write to me.

Q.—Don't you think that if Mr. Taylor saw you he could explain the evil reports about him? A.—I have said before that I don't want to go with him; I don't wish to have any conversation with him; I want to go with my mother.

The lady then left the room, and soon drove rapidly away with her friends.

The case was dropped, it being understood that no further proceeding would be taken in it.

[Advertisement.]

F. S. CHANFRAU.—This eminent comedian is playing a brilliant engagement at Purdy's National Theatre. Night after night the house is crowded to overflowing. To-night he is to appear in the drama of "O'Flanigan and the Fairies," and the extravaganza of "Novelty," introducing his elephant and woolly horse. The drama of the "Golden Farmer," with Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. Fox and the company, make up the entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

NEVER COULD HAVE BELIEVED IT—That any purely American play, however interesting, however excellent, could attract such amazing crowds as COBB'S great *Ledger* story, "The Pioneer Patriot," dramatized, is carrying nightly to Barnum's Museum. Phew! it is perfectly astonishing.

THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF WASHINGTON SAFE ON ITS PEDESTAL.—It gives us (Richmond *Enquirer*) inexpressible pleasure to announce that yesterday, in the presence of thousands of citizens of our own and other States, CRAWFORD'S equestrian statue of WASHINGTON was elevated to its summit-pedestal on the monument. For two hours it hung, beautifully poised above the monument—the effect being most grand. About 5 P. M., the statue was lowered on the pedestal, and now remains safely supported on strong beams across the top of the monument.

The statue is still clothed in its canvass wrappings. After it shall be uncovered, on the 22d February, we shall express our opinion of it as a work of art. We cannot forbear from saying, that even in its canvass covering, there is a spirit and life about the group which bespeak a masterly triumph of genius.

AN INFERNAL "INFERNAL MACHINE."—WM. SMITH and WM. PEAK, nail-makers, were arrested, Thursday, charged with attempting to take the lives of GEORGE and ROBERT CARTER and JOHN A. FARRELL, by the use of an infernal machine. PEAK is engaged in the nail-making business at the Point. A few weeks since, GEORGE CARTER, who had been in his employ, opened a shop and carried on a rival business at No. 109 Pennsylvania-avenue, Third Ward. It is alleged that PEAK did not fancy opposition, and employing SMITH as his agent, endeavored to buy out CARTER. SMITH'S advances were rejected; he menaced CARTER as he left, and returning to the shop subsequently, in company with PEAK, who stood outside, he examined the floor and bellows, with no apparent purpose, and went out.

Monday morning last, the two CARTERS and FARRELL were at work in the shop, when a tremendous explosion took place; slugs, iron, nails, flew in every direction; the bellows were blown off its stand, and the forge shattered. The workmen rushed out in the smoke, dust and confusion, greatly frightened, and astonished to find themselves alive and sound of limb. On examining the premises they found fragments of a gas pipe, about a foot in length. The ends had been "plugged" with wrought iron riveted into the pipe; through one of the ends a fuse had been inserted. The "machine" had been loaded with slugs and powder, and cotton wrapped around the fuse, and forming a train to the powder. It had been inserted near the neck of the bellows, and a piece of heated rod having been dropped on or near it the explosion took place. SMITH and PEAK were arrested immediately, and committed in default of bail.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 27.

$4,000 Ohio St. 6s, '60	100½	6 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	80½
2,000 Indiana St. 5s	83	100 do b60	81
5,000 do	83½	150 do s10	80¾
1,000 Michigan St. 6s	94	100 do s60	80¾
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	89½	100 do s30	80¾
2,000 Virginia 6s	92½	100 do	80⅞
22,000 Missouri St. 6s	85	300 do b30	81
1,000 do s10	85	465 Erie Railroad s3	21⅝
1,500 Louisiana St. 6s	90¼	400 do b3	21¾
11,000 Cal. State 7s, '75	75	310 do s3	21¾
5,000 Brooklyn City 6s	93½	200 Harlem Railroad	6¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. b. '76	96	100 do	7
5,000 E. R.R. bs, '86 b30	70	100 Harlem R. R. pref.	13
15,000 M. C. R. R. 8prct. 1st m. s. f. c't bs	94	25 Third-av. R. R.	98
2,000 E. R. R. 4th m.bs.	60	28 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	41¼
1,000 Ill. Cen. R.R.bs.	96	625 do	41⅜
9,500 do	96⅛	600 Reading R. R. b30	57½
5,000 do	96¼	1300 do s3	57¼
500 do	96⅛	100 do s3	57⅜
5,000 do s30	95	1000 do s30	57
10,500 do	95	50 do s30	57⅛
10,000 Ter. H. & Al. 2d Mt.	38	200 do s60	57
2,000 La. C. & M. L. G. Bs.	45	100 do	57⅛
1,000 do	44½	300 do	57½
7,000 do	43	10 Mich. Cen. R. R.	57¼
5,000 do b60	43¼	100 do	58
1,000 do b10	42½	50 M. So. & N. I. R. R. b10	19¼
4,000 Ga. & C. 2d m. b's	80	78 do	19⅛
5,000 In's & Cin. 10 p.c.	75	62 do	19¼
100 Penn. Coal Co. b30	73½	40 M. S. & N. Ia. pr. S.	33¼
50 Cumb. Coal Co.	15½	50 do s10	33⅜
200 do b30	73¾	20 do	33½
100 do c	73	25 Panama Railroad	89¾
50 do	73¼	200 Ill. Central R. R.	94
68 National Bank	105¾	25 do	94⅜
100 People's Bank	98	35 do	94½
10 Com'wealth Bank	86½	50 do	94⅝
18 Im. & Traders B'k	99	100 do b10	95
20 St. Nicholas Bank	80	100 do b3	95
50 Bank of New-York	102	100 do b60	96¼
65 do	102½	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	10½
140 Cumb. Coal Co.	15	50 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	67
200 do s30	14⅞	100 do b10	67
100 do s30	14¾	55 do	66⅜
100 do s60	15	100 do s10	66½
100 do b10	15⅛	55 La C. & Mil. R. R.	11⅜
15 Pacific Mail Stm. Co.	67¾	450 do	11⅞
5 Cl. Col. & Cin. R.R.	88	250 do	11½
50 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	74½	250 do	11¾
50 do s30	74½	50 do s10	11¾

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Virginia 6s	93	100 N. Y. Cent. R.R. s60	81
15,000 Mo. St. 6s, b3	85	5 do	81¾
8,000 do	85	150 do b3	81¾
15,000 do b3	85¼	50 do s30	81¾
10,000 do b30	85½	200 do	81⅞
5,000 do	85½	50 Chic. & Rock I. R. R.	67¾
2,000 N. Car. State 6s.	94	50 do	67½
6,000 Ill. Cent. RR. Bs.	94½	700 Erie R. R. b3	22
10,000 do	94	100 do s15	21¾
5,000 Mich. C. R.R. 8 pr ct. 1st Mtg. S F C. R.	94¼	50 do b30	22
6,000 La Ce. & M. L. G. b.	42½	50 Harlem Railroad	7⅛
1,000 do	42	120 do	7
110 Bank of Commerce.	100½	50 Harlem R.R. Pref'd	13½
50 Cumb. Coal Co.	15½	50 Gal. & Chic. R.	74¾
200 do s60	15	50 Illinois Cent. R.R.	94¾
25 do	15	50 La Ce. & Mil. R.R.	10¾
50 do	15¼	125 do	10¾
100 Pacific Mail St. Co.	67½	600 do	10¾
10 do	67¾	17 Sixth-av. R.ex div.	99½

REPORTED SALES BY AUCTION.

$1,000 City of Milwaukee 7 ₱ cent.....Int. add. 52⅛
$3,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R. 7s,.Int. add. 6

$4,000 City of Chicago 6 ₱ cent.....Int. add. 77
$2,000 City of Milwaukee 7 ₱ cents.....Int. add. 50
$4,000 Missouri State 6 ₱ cent. Bonds...Int. add. 84¼
$5,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R. 7s..Int. add. 40⅜
$2,000 Cleveland & Toledo 2d mtge. 7s.Int. add. 66⅜
$1,000 Little Miami 6 ₱ cent. Bonds.....Int. add. 76
$2,000 Memphis City 6 ₱ cent.....Int. add. 70
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7s.....Int. add. 50¾
$2,000 Milwaukee City 7s.....Int. add. 50
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7s.....Int. add. 49¾
$1,000 Milwaukee City 7s.....Int. add. 49
$4,000 Missouri 6s.....Int. add. 85
$2,900 California 7s.....Int. add. 74½
$5,000 Milwaukee & Horicon R. R. 8s..Int. add. 17
$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s.....Int. add. 44⅛
$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s.....Int. add. 44
$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s.....Int. add. 43⅝
$1,000 La Crosse and Mil. R. R. 7s.....Int. add. 43⅜
$4,000 Chic. St. P. & F. du L. R. R. 8s..Int. add. 15⅜
$5,000 Detroit and Milwaukee R. R. 7s..Int. add. 52
$4,000 Milwaukee City 7s.....Int. add. 50
$13,000 Terre Haute and Alton R.R. 10s.Int. add. 33
$8,000 Tol., N. & Cleve. R. R. 1st m. 7s.Int. add. 77
$1,000 Mineral Point Railroad 8s.....Int. add. 50
$1,000 Missouri State 6s.....Int. add. 85⅞
$1,000 California 7s.....Int. add. 72
$500 California 7s.....Int. add. 72¾
$3,000 Hannibal & St. Joseph's R. R. 7s.Int. add. 48¼
$1,000 Cleve. and Pittsburg R. R. 7s..Int. add. 70¾
$2,000 Tennessee 6s.....Int. add. 90
$1,000 Virginia 6s.....Int. add. 92¾
$1,000 Little Miami Railroad 6s.....Int. add. 76⅞
$600 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853..... 85¾
$300 Sun Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1855..... 50¾
$492 50 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1853.. 32¼
$770 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856..... 29¾
15 shares New-York Central Railroad..... 80⅝
10 shares Sixth-avenue Railroad.....ex. div. 100¼
5 shares American Exchange Bank..... 102½
10 shares Commonwealth Bank..... 90¾
20 shares Eagle Fire Ins. Co..... 145
30 shares Home Ins. Co..... 141¼
40 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co..... 128½
40 shares Hope Fire Ins. Co..... 91¾
100 shares Great Western Marine Ins. Co..... 95½
20 shares Artisans' Bank..... 75½
5 shares Continental Fire Ins. Co..... 105¾
10 shares Continental Fire Ins. Co..... 105
6 shares Continental Bank stock..... 96
20 shares New-World Fire Ins. Co..... 96½
10 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co..... 100¼
4 shares Shoe and Leather Bank..... 102
20 shares Brevoort Fire Ins. Co..... 85
10 shares Hanover Bank..... 82
5 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co..... 67½
10 shares B'klyn Athenæum and Reading Room 40
200 shares Harlem Railroad..... 6¾
40 shares La Crosse & Milwaukee R.R. Co..... 11⅞
15 shares Artisans' Bank..... 76
20 shares Chatham Bank..... 56
7 shares Continental Bank..... 95
40 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee..... 11¾
30 shares Erie Railroad..... 21⅞
10 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co..... 103
25 shares National Bank..... 105¼

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27—P. M.

The screw-steamship *Kangaroo* arrived here this evening, from Liverpool on the morning of the 13th inst., bringing advices four days later than those received by the *Europa*. The London Money market continued in an easy condition, without, however, any further reduction in the Bank rate. There was a steady influx of Gold into the Bank. On the Stock Exchange, the rate for Government loans was as low as 3@3½ ₱ cent., and in the discount market the best bills were negotiated at 4½@5 ₱ cent. The Stock market was rather heavy,—Consols closing at 94⅜@94½ for Money, and 94⅜@94⅝ for account. American Securities were attracting more attention, and some sales were reported of Illinois Central 7s at 83½; Illinois Shares at 5½ discount; New-York Central Sinking Fund at 85½, and Pennsylvania Central Second Mortgage at 85. In Paris and the French departments, business was dull, although manifesting some symptoms of an improvement. The accounts from Hamburg report a fall in the rate of discount to 2½ ₱ cent., and a subsequent rise to 3. Advices from Sweden speak of a partial restoration of confidence in Stockholm, in consequence of a loan of 15,000,000 francs, which the Bank of Stockholm was authorized to contract in France.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was quiet, with sales for three days of only 14,000 bales, including 1,500 bales to exporters and 1,500 bales to speculators. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote prices rather easier, the decline being in some cases 1-16d. ₱ lb. Breadstuffs were very dull, and Flour had again fallen off 6d.@1s. ₱ bbl.; Wheat 2d.@3d. ₱ bushel. Corn was also somewhat cheaper. Provisions were lightly dealt in. Pork and Beef were steady; Bacon slightly improved, but Lard was unchanged. Sugars were in good demand at full rates. Other articles were quiet. In the London market an active trade was reported in Sugars at very firm and buoyant prices. Saltpetre advanced 1s.@2s.; Tallow declined 6d., and Rice was a shade lower. In Manchester trade was dull, and prices were again rather easier. Three additional suspensions were announced. Later advices had been received from India and China. The intelligence from England had caused a complete stagnation in the Calcutta Export Market. Imports were unchanged. Money was plenty, but there was no change in the rate of discount. Exchange 2s. 2d. for credit. Exchange at Hong Kong, Nov. 29, was at 5s.; Shanghae, 6s. 8d. Teas were quiet. Silk was firm.

The *Moses Taylor* arrived at this port, this evening, from Aspinwall, with California mails and dates to Jan. 5, and a Treasure freight of $1,565,779. The San Francisco Money market was less stringent, and first-class paper was salable in the Street at 2½@3 ₱ cent., and merchandise loans were negotiable at the same rates as prior to last steamer day—say 2@2½ ₱ cent. The receipts of Gold-dust during the fortnight were lighter than previously, the rains having entirely interrupted river mining. In Stocks nothing had been done, and quotations were wholly nominal. The market accounts report a very dull state of trade,—and the prospects of the opening season were represented as dependent upon the course which Eastern shippers shall pursue during the Winter months. Referring to the exhibit of its annual trade review, the San Francisco *Shipping List*, of the 4th inst., says, "that Eastern shippers have realized some useful lessons from the sad experience of the past. They have sent us much less than formerly, but still too much, as their returns for the year must have plainly proven. That they would have continued to retrench, has been our hope, but recent occurrences beget the fear that instead of further lessening their shipments, they may, even the in face of continued losses, resume their extravagance in its former plenitude." The value of merchandise (not including treasure) exported from the port of San Francisco in 1857, was $4,420,074, against $4,162,274 in 1856.

Of the merchandise exported, a very large proportion was of the product of the soil of California, embracing Barley, Oats, Wool, Hides, Peltries, Lumber, Quicksilver and many other articles of minor importance in point of amount exported the past year. The export of treasure, as manifested and shipped by steamers and sailing vessels, in 1857, was as follows:

New-York	$35,383,778 21	Sandwich Is	$166,865 31
England	9,307,698 80	Other Pac. Is	18,300 00
New-Orleans	249,000 00	Australia	149,000 00
Panama	410,928 83	South America	64,179 00
Havana	102,690 00	Mexico	30,500 00
China	2,139,485 91	Br. Po. North	700 00
East Indies	317,060 00		
Totals for 1857			$49,340,186 06
Grand total for 1858			51,142,268 50
Falling off during 1857			$1,802,082 44

The following is the official report of the operations of the United States Branch Mint at San Francisco, California, during the year 1857:

RECAPITULATION.

Total Gold Bullion Deposited, ozs	1,067,593 85
Total Silver Bullion Deposited, ozs	45,313 90

COINAGE.

Gold Coinage	$20,407,000 00
Silver Coinage	109,500 00